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ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ON CBW

LD061351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report: "Results of Discussion"]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Apr--A routine plenary session of representatives of the 40 states taking part in the Disarmament Committee has been held in the Palace of Nations here. Summing up the results of the debates which took place throughout March, Ambassador Gerhard Herder, (GDR), the session's chairman, noted that there is progress--albeit limited--in the committee's work. He dwelt on the continuing significance for the successful elaboration of disarmament problems of the Soviet initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The speech by USSR representative V.L. Israelyan was devoted to problems of banning chemical weapons. He pointed to the consistency with which the Soviet Union seeks the elimination of chemical means of waging war. The USSR, the Soviet representative noted, has a principled approach to the question of control.

ALEKSANDROV VIEWS WESTERN ARMAMENT EFFORTS

DW071003 Moscow in German to Germany 1011 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Sunday commentary by Georgiy Aleksandrov]

[Text] Recent international events fully confirm the need to intensify the efforts of the states to improve the world situation, contain the arms race and preserve and deepen detente. The actuality and urgency of this task becomes particularly clear against the background of the growing activity of the adversaries of detente and disarmament.

A few days ago NATO Secretary General Luns again supported the further increase of arms expenditures of bloc members actually suggesting curtailment of expenditures for social purposes. In late March Gen Rogers, the NATO commander in chief, indicated in Dusseldorf the real plans of the United States. The statements of Gen Rogers revealed that the United States is first aiming at so-called counterarmament which means achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, after which negotiations with the Soviet Union will be possible. It will hardly be possible to reach an agreement prior to the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe, said the gneral.

This unpleasant perspective is further reflected by the results of the session held by NATO Nuclear Planning Group in the last days of March in Brussels. The adviser to the U.S. Secretary of State, Eagleburger, spoke most concretely of stationing American missiles in Europe and rather vaguely of negotiations with the Soviet Union and their perspectives. The clearly slanted commentaries on the Brussels meeting indicated the thesis that the American allegedly need time to work out their standpoints, and that therefore they cannot take up negotiations in the near future.

The Soviet public listened with amazement to the speech of SPD Chairman Brandt in Dortmund, where he declared his solidarity with regard to rejecting the Soviet moratorium on missiles. He switched from his former suggesion to study this important initiative of the Soviet Union to a complete rejection of it. A sad and alarming symptom.

All these events make it even more urgent for the states of the East and the West to patiently look for a solution at the negotiation table for the burning problems of the present and to strengthen their mutual confidence and cooperation. The propagandist of militarism try these days to slander this patriotic movement and its high aims, to spoil and split it with various insinuations.

But their arguments sound particularly mendacious in the light of plain truth which is understandable for millions of people, namely that the creation of new arsenals of nuclear missiles in Western Europe would strongly curtail the chances of survival.

An important event of the week was the Bulgarian Communist Party Congress. From the rostrum of this forum the urgent call for peace and international cooperation was heard. The peace initiative of the 26th CPSU Congress went through Europe and the whole world. The activation of the peace-loving forces of our world can prevent the slipping of cold war into the bottomless pit of an arms race and into the abyss of a nuclear conflict.

LOMEYKO INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET MORATORIUM

DW030951 Maniz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts from interview by Moscow correspondent Dirk Sager with Vladimir Lomeyko, commentator of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and expert on German problems]

[Text] [Lomeyko] I think that many problems must be clarified regarding medium-range missiles. I found out myself in the Federal Republic that many politicians and even many well-informed people did not always have the right idea about Brezhnev's suggestions. Wrong ideas lead to wrong conclusions and decisions, and that is most dangerous particularly in the atomic age. Medium-range missiles is an important issue. First, they are not aimed at the Federal Republic.

[Question] What are they aimed at then?

[Answer] They are aimed at the American forward based nuclear systems, that is, at American arms systems stationed on American aircraft carriers and submarines cruising around Europe and aiming them at Soviet cities.

Second, it is important that the Soviet Union has always maintained and continues to maintain that one must discuss these arms systems. Washington has rejected this suggestion for years. Salt II has been delayed in the meantime and the Americans have modernized their forward based nuclear systems. We were forced also to modernize our respective arms systems and to replace the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles by the SS-20.

Even more important is the fact that through these new American missiles--cruise missiles, the Pershing II--which will be deployed in a few years, the balance of forces in Europe will be decidedly changed to the advantage of the West. The first strike capacity will be created, which will increase the danger of nuclear war.

This is why Brezhnev suggests a moratorium. It does not merely mean freezing the current level, it means to begin negotiations immediately in order to achieve an agreement on the reduction of these arms.

[Question] The Federal Republic enjoys the special attention of Moscow. Since relations between Moscow and Washington never have been as poor as at the moment, does it mean that you want to extract the Federal Republic from NATO and the Western alliance system?

[Answer] No, we do not want to drive a wedge between the Americans and the West Europeans. We do not want to do it because it is much easier and simpler for us to negotiate with a partner speaking with one voice. Second, we want to have better understanding and relations with the United States. Third, we believe that nations which have passed through war have a special chance and bear a special responsibility for the future and for talking with each other. It was and is therefore our highest aim to talk to each other and not to shoot at each other.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW DISCUSSES POLAND, OTHER TOPICS

LD061321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] An Unshakable Alliance

The spring has been rich in significant events in the socialist community's life. A little more than a month ago we saw the end of the 26th CPSU Congress whose decisions had a wide international impact. As is known, the congress put forward a new complex of initiatives aimed at radically improving the world political climate. They are concerned with easing tension in Europe, Asia and the Near and Middle East, limiting strategic arms and confidence-building in the military sphere, that is, key problems of present-day international life.

Other fraternal parties have also reached important milestones. The 12th BCP Congress has just been held. Next week will see the 16th CPCZ Congress and the start of the 10th SED Congress. The fraternal parties' congresses are evidence of the strength of the ties linking the socialist community and the common thoughts and aspirations of the peoples building socialism and communism.

Expressing the will of the Bulgarian people, T. Zhivkov solemnly stated at the Sofia congress that communists and all working people in the country see the Soviet peace program, developed at the 26th CPSU Congress, as their own program. He described relations between our countries and parties as an example of socialist internationalism in action.

Soviet people cherish unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and are doing their utmost to steadily strengthen collaboration between our countries. The socialist community has attained a significant degree of collaboration. Economic integration, foreign policy coordination and ideological cooperation are also having a tangible effect, it was noted in Sofia. CEMA's activity is improving. The Warsaw Pact organization military-political defense alliance is faithfully serving the cause of peace and the defense of the socialist states' security.

The significance of fraternal collaboration grows particularly in conditions where imperialist intrigues aimed at undermining and loosening the socialist world are becoming increasingly refined and perifidious. This is clearly illustrated by Poland where the opponents of socialism, supported by foreign reactionary forces, are creating an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy in an attempt to put the development of events on a counterrevolutionary course.

Last week's events show that a grave threat to the foundations of the socialist system in Poland still exists. Reactionary elements which have infiltrated various components of the Solidarity trade union association brought the country to the brink of a general strike which could have had disastrous consequences. As was noted at the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, this is not pressure on the authorities but a direct struggle against the existing state system, against socialism. It was said at the plenum that the only way to extricate the country from the crisis is to halt the dangerous trends whereby Solidarity is being turned into a destructive political force, an organization fighting against the authorities.

Attention is attracted by imperialist circles' brazen attempts to interfere in the affairs of the sovereign socialist state. Western capitals are threatening economic sanctions intended to pressure the Polish Government in relation to measures to maintain law and order and to put a stop to the actions of antisocialist forces. "Warnings" are being issued against any resolute steps in the struggle against chaos and anarchy--warnings which incite the reactionaries to new outrages.

At the party congress in Sofia confidence was expressed that the Polish Communist Party and Polish people will resolutely rebuff internal and international reaction, lead Poland out of the crisis and ensure its further socialist development.

Is the West Ready for Dialog?

The problem of East-West relations or, to be more specific, the question of how the United States and its allies intend to respond to the new Soviet initiatives was still the central theme of the week's commentaries in the world press. There was a wide response to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reply to the Greek paper TA NEA confirming that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against countries which do not produce, acquire or deploy them on their territory.

Foreign commentators devoted great attention to last week's official visit to the USSR by FRG Federal Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher. As DPA noted, he was the "first high-ranking Western visitor to Moscow since the recent party congress which adopted new proposals in the disarmament and detente sphere." During his stay in Moscow H.-D. Genscher was received by L. I. Brezhnev. He had talks with A. A. Gromyko. The practice of regular political consultations which the USSR and the FRG has kept up for more than 10 years was thus continued.

The question of nuclear weapons in Europe occupied a prominent place in the exchange of views. The Soviet Union has proposed a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles there. It is a question of quantitatively and qualitatively freezing their existing level and starting talks on their reduction in order to ensure balance at a lower level.

The Soviet side expressed the hope that the NATO countries' capitals will not miss the opportunity to achieve mutually acceptable solutions based on the principle of equality and identical security.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the North Atlantic bloc leaders are adopting a constructive stance on this question. Specific evidence of this is provided by the work of the "NATO Special Consultative Group" which met in Brussels last week. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger was sent from Washington to smooth over the differences with the West European allies.

But on the other side of the Atlantic the convening of the "NATO Special Consultative Group" was seen from the very start purely as a gesture: To give the public at large the impression that the United States is prepared to listen to the West Europeans' views and meet their wishes halfway. The situation is quite different when a succession of bloc partners are invited to Washington and brusquely required to display "allied solidarity." This kind of pressure was brought to bear last week on, for example, Dutch Prime Minister A. van Agt, whose government has not yet decided to consent to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the Netherlands' soil.

Commenting on earlier visits to the United States by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel and Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito, the New York TIMES newspaper devoted an article to them under the expressive headline "The Allies Hesitate: Bonn and Tokyo Are Not Responding to Calls for Increased Military Expenditure." The article notes that while the United States keeps talking about the "division of labor," that is, increasing the contribution of the NATO allies and Japan to the West's military potential, the growth of pacifist sentiments in those countries is hindering the implementation of American designs.

It could be added that this applies above all to the plan for deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Washington apparently fears that the Soviet proposals made from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress will provide new scope for protests by peace-loving forces.

"West European governments," the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES BULLETIN notes, "have an interest above all in resuming talks, mainly for domestic political reasons. They have to deal with public circles which regard talks as more important than the deployment of missiles. If these governments can demonstrate that they have adopted some measures for talks, their positions will become much stronger."

So the crux of the matter is to "demonstrate that they have adopted some measures," that is, to create the appearance of this, so as to pacify or rather deceive the public. That is apparently the true purpose of the convening of the "NATO Special Consultative Group" in Brussels.

The Pentagon and the Sinai Bases

This week U.S. Secretary of State Haig set off on a tour of the Near East. During talks with the leaders of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia he will have to show what new elements the present Washington administration intends to introduce into its approach to a Near East settlement. However, foreign commentators note, the main shift is already clear. The White House has abandoned demagoguery about Palestinian "autonomy" (which until recently concealed the treacherous essence of Camp David) and has started talking about this deal in terms of U.S. global strategy, without beating about the bush.

This change is indicated, France's LE MATIN believes, by the new administration's interest in creating "international peace-keeping forces." It is proposed to deploy such forces in Sinai from April 1982, when Israel is to hand over to Egypt the remaining part of the peninsula's territory. It was Haig himself who stated recently that the nucleus of such forces could be composed of American Marines. "This," the newspaper writes, "would enable the United States to have a certain contingent of troops permanently present in the Near East, which is what the Pentagon strategists so ardently seek."

Under the Camp David separate deal (or to put it more bluntly, as recompense for As-Sadat's betrayal of all-Arab interests), Israel, as is known, returned to Egypt approximately two-thirds of the Sinai Peninsula, which was occupied in 1967. However, the sector of Sinai which is of the greatest strategic importance is still in the aggressors' hands. It is here that the Eytan and 'Ezyon air bases are located--the most up-to-date in the Near East, constructed with American assistance--and also the Sharm ash-Shaykh naval base, which controls the Gulf of Aqaba. And it is here that under the Camp David agreement it is planned to deploy the "peace-keeping forces," which would prevent the resumption of hostilities between Egypt and Israel.

From the first, significant disagreements existed between Cairo and Tel Aviv concerning the nature of these forces. Cairo wants them to be small and unobtrusive, otherwise the public in Egypt and other Arab countries would have a strong reason for speaking of a new foreign occupation of Sinai.

Tel Aviv has an interest in precisely the reverse: It wants the role of the evacuated Israeli garrisons to be replaced by the biggest possible foreign military force.

This view coincides with the new sentiments in Washington. Not only has Washington seized on the opportunity to deploy American troops in Sinai, it would also like to obtain full U.S. control of the Eytan and 'Ezyon air bases.

As-Sadat is unenthusiastic about this. He prefers to speak not of permanent military bases, where the Americans would exercise complete sway, but of temporary, limited access to military sites, which would remain in the Egyptians' hands. For instance, the Pentagon is prepared to spend $106 million on extending the Egyptian base at Ras Banas on the Red Sea. But Cairo cannot make up its mind to go further than an "access" agreement like those reached with Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

The practice of handing over sectors of territory completely to the foreign military has compromised itself too much. That is why, according to the Washington POST, the White House is demanding a new solution to the problem of how to establish an American "strategic presence" without putting the country where the Americans are sent in a difficult situation and without causing alarm among its neighbors. The newspaper explains that it is a question of "penetrating imperceptibly, in the guise of peace-keeping forces." During his Near East tour Haig is to make As-Sadat agree to this. Haig, the Washington POST writes, will raise the issue of using the Sinai bases not only to keep the peace between Egypt and Israel, but also for wider purposes.

Thus the Camp David deal is increasingly revealing its true essence and is beginning to serve U.S. global strategy directly. The possibility of a direct, permanent military presence on the Sinai Peninsula will provide a valuable prop for the Rapid Deployment Force. And the proposed participation of Canada, Australia and New Zealand--that is, the U.S. allies in the NATO and ANZUS blocs--in the "peace-keeping forces" will provide a pretext for working out a machinery for the control of multinational Rapid Deployment Forces, which Washington has long been dreaming of.

According to BUSINESS WEEK, during his trip to the Near East Haig will also touch on the question of the creation of American Air Force and Naval bases in Pakistan--within the framework of the overall plan for building up the U.S. military presence in southwest Asia. The Washington administration recently more than doubled the sum available in the comprehensive aid program offered to Pakistan (it now total $1 billion). In exchange Ziaul Haq is asked to allow American aircraft carriers to call at the port of Karachi, and also to permit U.S. military aircraft to use the bases in Baluchistan for stopovers. The overall strategic design thus emerges relatively clearly: To take the Persian Gulf between pincers from the Mediterranean (relying on Pakistan), so as to keep the Near East oilfields under U.S. military control.

These intrigues, which are dangerous to both the developed and the developing countries, only emphasize the urgency of the Soviet proposals concerning a settlement of the Near East crisis, Persian Gulf security and the reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The only reasonable path is to develop dialogue on all explosive international problems. As last week's events again confirm, the USSR's approach to resolving topical questions of international life remains well-considered, constructive and principles. It reflects the vital interests of the peoples of the globe and their desire for peace and social progress.

COMMENTS ON CSCE 'SECOND BASKET' PROBLEMS

LD070010 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Apr, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Vladimir Goncharov reports:

In these days, in the Palace of Congresses of the Spanish capital, active work is under way in the drafting commissions working on the drafts of the various sections of the final document whose adoption is expected to mark the closure of the Madrid meeting.

What is the current position in the commission to discuss the problems of the so-called "second basket"--the problems of the economic and scientific and technological cooperation?

According to reports from journalists covering the Madrid forum, discussion of the draft of this part of the final document proceeds not without argument but in a calm atmosphere and in a businesslike spirit. It is true that at the beginning of the deliberations the U.S. representatives attempted to follow the "fist-pounding" tactics, to threaten imposition of economic sanctions and resort to methods of "economic blockade" for political ends, etc. However, in this position, the U.S. delegation found itself alone: Not one of the Western countries gave its support. To the satisfaction of most of the delegations, the work of the Madrid meeting on the "second basket" followed a different way.

The data submitted to the Madrid forum by the U.S. economic commission for Europe bore convincing proof as to what a powerful stimulus had been imparted by the Helsinki conference to the economic and scientific and technical cooperation. Discussion of these data strengthened the resolve of the Madrid meeting participants to continue to develop their cooperation, including trade, despite the existing difficulties--above all the protectionist tendencies that were brought into being in all the countries of the West without any exception as a result of the crisis phenomena in the economies.

In working out a draft of the "second basket", repres ntatives of the Madrid meeting countries participants are trying to find and lay down on paper the fields of mutual interests and to identify steps which ought to be taken in the future. In the process, there is under way an active search for compromises and reciprocal accommodations in order to bring closer the viewpoints of states. As a result, the draft is already acquiring tangible outlines as of today. It goes without saying, however, that today it is as yet early to visualize its final contents. And still, in the opinion of many delegations, the draft already accommodates no small amount of constructive provisions and ideas. Inter alia, the delegates attach much importance to broadening the industrial cooperation and are engaged in a search for its new forms.

During the meeting, most of the delegations pointed out as a major success in the all-European process the holding of a high-level meeting on questions of environment held. Considering this positive experience, a number of delegations are now proposing to hold a high-level conference on another topical and global problem--the problem of energy.

Considering the recommendations of the Hamburg "scientific forum" held in line with relevant agreements reached in Helsinki, participants in the Madrid meeting are discussing in a constructive spirit the problems of scientific cooperation in the field of agriculture on a bilateral, multilateral and subregional basis.

There are many other important and interesting problems pertaining to the development of the economic and the scientific and technological ties between participants in the all-European conference are now being discussed in Madrid. Adoption of positive, constructive and mutually advantageous solutions on their problems and their inclusion in the final document of the Madrid meeting would constitute a big contribution to the fruitful businesslike cooperation between the countries and peoples of Europe, to consolidation of peace on the continent.

FORMATION OF U.S.-CHINESE MILITARY AXIS VIEWED

Offensive Arms to China

LD070330 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] According to the French news agency, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in London over the weekend that the United States might decide to sell offensive arms to China. Radio Moscow World Service news analyst Vladimir Voronov comments.

During last year's election campaign in the United States, the then Republican candidate Ronald Reagan spared no effort to emphasize the drastic differences between the policies pursued by the incumbent administration and his would-be government if of course he had the opportunity to form one.

Well, he had. And now the question is what's new in the U.S. foreign policy under President Reagan? On most issues the present administration has simply carried on the relay baton passed to it by the Democrats. The same applies to the American overtures toward China. Indeed the idea of a Washington-Beijing military axis is not brand new. It was in the offing since the early seventies and as years went by the two countries become closer militarily. The reason for this is strikingly clear: To intimidate the Soviet Union by arming its hostile neighbor.

The principle applied is evidently the following: Anything anti-Soviet is good for the United States and it must be supported at all costs.

One of the milestones in the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement was the visit to China by Harold Brown, the then U.S. defense secretary in January 1980. It was during that visit that the Chinese leadership was promised and later given an array of the so-called double usage equipment, such as helicopters, radar, trucks and the like. Interesting that when the shopping list was shown to the former secretary of state, Dean Rusk, he said, "What are (?you) talking about? This is a list of military equipment."

Judging by Mr. Weinberger's statement the transition from one administration to another and in particular from one defense secretary to another had been more smooth. The relay baton I spoke about is being carried further. Now the United States is trying to scare the Soviet Union with the prospect of China getting U.S. made offensive arms. To even imagine that a ploy like this can succeed is a classic example of wishful thinking. The attempt to intimidate the Soviet Union by playing the Chinese card is futile just as it always has been. No matter how far the United States can go in pursuing that goal, and it can really go too far. [sentence as heard]

Speaking at the recent 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, said that the simple reason behind the readiness of the United States, Japan and a number of NATO countries to expand their military and political ties with China is to use its hostility toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community in their own imperialist unterest. This is a hazardous game.

Ford Trip

LD061231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoiner" in Yu. Kovalenko "World Today" Roundup: "Marriage of Convenience"]

[Text] Former U.S. President G. Ford, who has been touring a number of Asian countries and visited China as President Reagan's special emissary, has stated in Tokyo that the new U.S. administration will "strengthen U.S.-Chinese ties with the aim of taking joint measures with regard to the USSR."

Although Ford made his trip as a private individual, it was undoubtedly made to demonstrate to the Chinese leadership that, as before, Washington attaches great importance to its ties with Beijing. The Chinese capital apparently "appraciated" this step.

Having swallowed Washington's Taiwan "pill" when the United States announced its intention to sell Taipei a new consignment of warplanes, China's leaders have decided to sacrifice their wounded pride and avoid losing "something big because of something little."

Since the new U.S. administration came to power the PRC authorities have repeatedly stated that they support practically all the White House's foreign policy actions--be it U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs, support for the Pinochet junta or Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the building up of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean or the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe. Moreover, Beijing is urging Washington in every way to "toughen" U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

For its part, the United States intends to continue playing the "China card," viewing Beijing as its important ally in the anti-Soviet game. The U.S. emissary's talks in Beijing and his statements during his trip around the Southeast Asian countries have shown that the United States and China, as before, are aiming toward further rapprochement and the expansion of cooperation on an anti-Soviet basis.

PREPARATIONS TO INVADE NICARAGUA FROM HONDURAS HIT

LD061201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Preparing To Overthrow the Nicaraguan Government"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr--The U.S. administration is elaborating concrete plans for overthrowing the government of an independent Latin American state which is not to its liking. According to a report in the New York TIMES, armed formations are being prepared on the territory of Honduras, with U.S. blessing, for an invasion of Nicaragua. According to the newspaper, in the near future several thousand mercenaries from Miami (United States) and Guatemala are to join these formations. This army, which will be ready in 2 months' time, only awaits the "green light" from Washington to overthrow the Sandinist government, the New York TIMES makes it clear. In recent weeks, the newspaper adds, top officials in the Honduran Army have begun to speak increasingly frequently of the possibility of direct military clashes with Nicaragua.

Thus to the tune of statements on combating international terrorism Washington is preparing to carry out a direct armed action to suppress a national liberation movement and interfere flagrantly in the affairs of a sovereign Latin American state.

At the same time, as is clear from American press reports, the U.S. Government has already restorted to the tactics of stifling Nicaragua economically by adopting a decision to stop aid to that country. As UPI admits, Washington's decision will meet with a negative reaction in Latin America.

JOURNAL ON U.S. ORGANIZATION, SUPPORT OF TERRORISM

LD062342 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 6 Apr 81

["USA--Supporter of International Terrorism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS--The journal AGITATOR, the publication of the CPSU Central Committee, points out that "after the failure of the provocative hullabaloo under the false 'defense of human rights' slogan the U.S. adminstration has undertaken one more gross attempt to misinform the world public. It has alleged that the USSR is involved in...international terrorism. This is a deliberate political subversive act. Its aim is to discredit socialism, to further undermine the process of relaxation of international tension, to mask those who really support international terrorism."

The journal cites facts which "most obviously show that it is exactly the United States which organizes terroristic acts in international relations. The United States supports organizations which act against the people both in the United States and in other countries. The United States trains, finances and provides the killers with arms, it renders economic, military and political aid to reactionary dictatorial regimes." The so-called "gusanos", who fled from Cuba, formed under CIA's guidance terroristic organizations in the United States which over a period of less than 10 years committed in the United States more than 100 attempts on the lives of diplomatic representatives of socialist countries and also American progressives.

The Zionist organization "The League of Defence of Jews", which functions in the United States, behaves even more insolently, says the article. The organization is responsible for hundreds of terroristic acts against foreign representatives and progressive leaders. The crimes committed by the "league", remain "undiscovered" by American police. The ultra-right-wing forces, including the racist Ku-Klux-Klan organization, one of the oldest organisations in America, have noticeably invigorated their activities with full connivance on the part of the American authorities. Neofascists from the so-called "National-Socialist Party of America", which seeks unity with the Ku-Klux-Klan, are also rearing their heads.

The American supporters of terrorism and political gangsterism are active also in other countries, the journal stresses, recalling that Washington was behind the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran and the advent of the shah to power, it prepared and carried out the fascist coup in Chile, masterminded conspiracies against prominent foreign leaders, including Fidel Castro, Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende and others.

"Those who mastermind the current subversive propaganda campaign in the United States against the USSR resort to dishonest methods when they equate terrorism with the legitimate struggle of peoples for their national, economic and social liberation". The journal stresses that the United Nations resolutely rebuffed all those dishonest attempts and points out that the aggressive circles of imperialism disregard the accepted international documents. "The U.S. top line-up actively uses international terrorism against the national-liberation movements and progressive regimes in many countries of the world. They organize, train and arm, jointly with China, Pakistan, Egypt and Britain, terroristic gangs which are sent into Afghanistan, they support Pol Pot terrorists in Kampuchea, the secessionist-terroristic groups which stand for partition of India, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] terrorists in Angola, 'the Moslem brothers' and other terrorists in Syria, etc".

The journal emphasises that American imperialism encourages in every way the El Salvador junta, which resorts to mass terror in the country, and writes in conclusion: "Who is, after all, the organizer and supporter of international terrorism? Nobody else but those who ventures a new anti-Soviet campaign--American imperialists."

NOVOYE VREMYA QUESTIONS SUMMIT MEETING REJECTION

LD071045 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 14, 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Where Is the 'New Approach' Leading?"]

[Text] For the time being it is futile to look for positive goals in the foreign policy platform being shaped by the new Washington administration before our very eyes. It is true that leading politicians' speeches contain cursory mention of a desire for peace and for arms control. But unless words square with and are translated into political practice, they remain mere rhetoric.

Just what does practice show and where are the U.S. administration's first steps leading?

Because of Washington's negative stance at the recent session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean, it was not possible to agree on the timetable for convening an international conference. At the 10th session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York the American administration is trying to nullify many years of work to prepare a carefully balanced convention.

The instances of the revision of a commonsense approach to international affairs and commitments could be continued. You only have to recall that the White House and the State Department are also trying to jettison the "ballast" represented by the SALT II treaty.

Isn't this nihilistic, destructive approach becoming normal U.S. behavior in the world arena?

At first the American capital seemed to say "yes" to the USSR's invitation to dialogue. It now transpires that this was most likely an enforced concession to world public opinion, which is aware of the extent of Soviet-American relations' significance for the fate of peace. Then the "yes" began to accumulate numerous "buts" and preliminary conditions. The Soviet Union, they said, must do something to win the White House's favor. Withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, say--at a time when the United States is adding fuel to the flames of the undeclared war. Other gestures are also being demanded, ranging right up to a changed line of behavior in the world arena. One official expressed no less a wish than that Moscow "renounce communism."

Fortunately not everybody on the Western political Olympus subscribes to such odious ideas of relations with the other world. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is of the opinion that a policy of peace must include restraint in relations with one another and a readiness to make mutual concessions and to heed your partner. A desire to understand and respect the other side's interests is necessary. And a policy of peace must, of course, proceed from a recognition of the other side's existence and its security demands.

What H. Schmidt was talking about is the code of detente. But it looks as though Washington prefers to be guided by a different code--the code of antagonism. It is seeking confrontation, not dialogue. Confrontations over Poland, Afghanistan, El Salvador. In the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean. In Southeast Asia and the Far East. Confrontations at international forums solving important general human problems. In short, total confrontation everywhere and in everything.

A Soviet-American summit should not be expected in the near future, State Department leader A. Haig believes. One wonders why not. Because "there are too many disagreements" between the United States and the USSR. Yes, that is so. But unless you talk for a long time, the disagreements will not diminish. They will not disappear spontaneously. On the contrary, given Washington's current toughness, the disagreements may become deeper and ossify. To prevent this from happening, it is necessary to sit down at the negotiating table and try to narrow and defuse the sphere of divergences capable of leading to a head-on clash.

In formulating the "new approach" the U.S. administration is beginning to burn the bridges behind it--bridges built in the seventies through the common efforts of East and West. Bridges that have served and can still serve the detente policy well. Moreover, the baby is being thrown out with the bathwater of Nixon, Ford and Carter foreign policy....

If anything new has emerged, it is the bellicose tone and the emphatic stress of military force. However, military force cannot replace constructive diplomacy. It is not political sense that should be subordinated to military force but, on the contrary, it is military force--which threatens to become self-sufficing--that should be kept under the control of wisdom, especially in our nuclear missile age. Unless Washington comes to terms with this, comes to terms with the international community's desire for peace and security, the "new approach" will lead only into an ignominious blind alley.

'SELF CONTRADICTORY' U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD061125 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 1

[Gennadiy Gerasimov article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "Uncertain Last Trump"]

[Text] Antennae are tuned into the American capital: Official Washington is sending "signals." The sum total of the "signals" is supposed to form the foreign policy course. But as yet it certainly is not emerging. The "signals" are contradicting one another, are being canceled, disowned and clarified.

1. Prof Richard Pipes, White House expert on Soviet affairs, says that detente has breathed its last and talks with the Soviet Union are pointless. There is a universal fuss. The U.S. allies in West Europe are not ready for the death knell of detente and regard talks with the Soviet Union as necessary and sensible. The State Department disowns the National Security Council staffer.

2. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger repeats that he is in favor of neutron weapons for Europe. The U.S. allies in West Europe raise their eyebrows and the Europeans themselves kick up a fuss. The State Department explains that the defense secretary is not proclaiming any new political course.

3. Navy Secretary John Lehman declares that the United States is certainly not bound to observe accords in the strategic arms limitation spheres. The State Department explains that this statement does not reflect administration policy.

4. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declares that the communists "have now completed the takeover of Nicaragua." The next day he backtracks.

5. Washington "draws the line" in El Salvador, speaking of the first and most important test in worldwide resistance to the Soviet Union. Washington emissaries tour the West European capitals offering appropriate explanations. Assistance to the Salvadoran junta is stepped up. Haig threatens Cuba. Then an official State Department spokesman suddenly complains that the press has mistakenly exaggerated the whole affair.

Chief Presidential Adviser Edwin Meese promised that in the foreign policy sphere the Reagan administration "will speak with one voice." Compare the remark with the zigzags cited above.

A little while ago the U.S. allies chronically complained of a lack of clarity and precision in the foreign policy of the previous American administration. It looks as though they have now run up against a case of a hereditary disease. New York TIMES commentator Flora Lewis states: "Our friends and allies are trying to find out the U.S. real intentions. We are saying things but their practical meaning eludes even officials of the administration iself."

Two explanations of the lack of coordination in Washington have emerged.

The first has it that the American capital believes that to keep others in the dark constitutes statecraft. Accordingly Edwin Meese explains: "President Reagan wants his enemies to go to bed each night wondering what he will do."

According to the second explanation, Washington has simply not yet formulated a precise foreign policy course. As one Washington official said, "Anti-Soviet remarks are not yet policy." And another official added: "They decided to shoot before they had chosen a target."

At the ceremony at which he was sworn in as Secretary of State, Alexander Haig declared that one component of a successful foreign policy is that "friends and potential enemies know every minute of every day what America's position is.

This "position" of Haig's is at variance with the President's opinion regarding sleeplessness for others, as reported by Edwin Meese, and also with Haig's own zigzags. His contradictory style of leadership of American foreign policy has already been nicknamed "Haigistics."

The Washington game of charades, accompanied by the development of an arms bonanza, contrasts most unfavorably in the world public's eyes with the clear, purposeful and predictable Soviet foreign policy of strengthening peace. And one would think that the realities of our nuclear era and of the present international situation will demand that Washington abandon its childish wish to stop others from sleeping and assume its due share of responsibility for maintaining peace.

LITERARY WEEKLY HITS WHITE HOUSE 'MILITARY SPREE'

LD071025 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric 'A Commentator's View: "More on the Benefit of Medicine"]

[Excerpt] They are not in the habit of throwing money away in America; they know how to count it, especially when it is a question of subsidizing school lunches for children from poor families. Yet anything connected with preparations for war is showered with gold. The Reagan administration proceeds from the premise that mountains of weapons will enable it to alter the existing military balance in its favor and that it will then be able to call the shots and force its own "code of behavior" on the whole world. Attempts are being made to use these mountains of weapons to divert the objective courage of history, to impede all progressive processes and to lay hands on any sources of raw materials, especially energy sources, which do not belong to the United States.

The question arises: Do the Pentagon generals, including those devising plans for a "limited" nuclear war which threaten the lives of millions of people, regard themselves as invulnerable, as some sort of supermen? Do they seriously think that they will escape nuclear retribution by burying themselves underground like moles? And if they emerge from their nuclear command bunkers what will they do in the radioactive wilderness and how will they live? To whom, for example, will they turn when they have a heart attack? After all, nuclear weapons do not spare doctors either.

It would appear that neither they nor their White House superiors who are engaged in a military spree are giving much thought to this. It does, however, bear thinking about.

Almost 500 years ago Machiavelli (in his book "The Enigma and Lesson of Niccolo Machiavelli" [Zagadka I Urok Nikkolo Makiavelli] the talented Fedor Burlatskiy explains why Marx numbered this contradictory individual among the most vivid figures of the Renaissance) wrote that in order to know what is going to happen you need to know what has happened. Afraid of the future, those who are currently embarked on a course of military confrontation are also hiding from the past and do not want to remember it. They think that, like the wizen-headed Mankurts in Chingis Aytmanov's novel who lost their memory and ability to think, people remember nothing and know nothing. But people, I can vouch for our own people at any rate, have forgotten nothing. In particular that once before there were smartalecks who planned to bring the Soviet Union to its knees with new weapons systems, to halt the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation with brute military force and to stand aloof from the political and economic realities on America's doorstep. They had no success, nor will the leaders of the present U.S. administration. They will only pile up more insoluble problems and drive themselves further into a corner.

In this connection I would like to make particular mention of official Washington's provocative actions to deliberately heighten tension surrounding the events in Poland. The White House's constant "concern" over the situation in Poland automatically prompts the question: In just what way does what is happening in this socialist country concern you? Who gave you the right to interfere in its purely internal affairs? Aren't you confusing Poland with South Korea?

It is the same old thing: They think that no one can do without them anywhere and that they can do as they like--in a word, imperialism. Brute force, military muscle and superarming are their response to every occurrence in life.

PRAVDA DOUBTS EFFICACY OF U.S. ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD0613?9 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Doctor of Economic Sciences S. Menshkov article: "U.S. Economy: "Impasses of State Control"]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev analyzed in depth the present stage of the worsening of the general crisis of capitalism. Capitalism, the report noted, has not stood still in its development. But it is going from crisis to crisis. In the last 10 years there have been three economic recessions, inflation assumed an unprecedented scale and mass unemployment increased sharply.

In the face of crises and chronic inflation, the impotence of bourgeois economic policy becomes evident. "It is clear for all to see," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "how little help derives from state regulation of a capitalist economy. By taking measures against inflation, the bourgeois governments have promoted the stagnation of production and a growth in unemployment; by trying to contain the critical fall in production they increasingly stoke inflation."

The present worsening of the difficulties of state regulation of the capitalist economy emerged in the mid-seventies in connection with a profound economic recession and involved all development capitalist countries. In recent years it has been manifested most strongly in Britain and the United States.

In Britain, the government of Mrs. Thatcher, which has been in power for less than 2 years, has through its conservative policy, promoted the country's plunge into the most severe and protracted economic crisis in recent decades.

In the United States, the G. Ford and J. Carter administrations could find no way out of the impasse of economic difficulties which had taken shape and in most cases they did practically nothing. But when, in spring 1980, in an attempt to stem the tide of inflation and bring down high interest rates, J. Carter suddenly put on the credit and financial brakes, the U.S. economic machine was drawn into the test tube of a new and profound recession [sentence as published]. The economic situation worsened and the working people's real incomes fell.

To some extent, R. Reagan's accession to power can be explained, it seems, by his promises of decisive actions in the economic sphere. In February this year he announced his program to "cure" it. If you believe the phoney optimism of the program's authors it will help to weaken inflation, reduce unemployment and pull the economy out of stagnation.

The new program is claimed to be the greatest economic experiment since Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" and a decisive departure from the system of economic regulation which has taken shape over the last four decades. Quite a few complaints have been levelled at previous administrations which, allegedly, hindered the normal functioning of capitalism. This is essentially official recognition of the profound crisis in state-monopolistic regulation and of the bankruptcy of Keynesian economic theory which up to now has been its basis.

The new U.S. President has surrounded himself with economists who challenge the traditional methods of state regulation of the capitalist economy. They believe in narrowing the state's role in the socioeconomic sphere and removing the fetters from monopoly capital's activity. Despite fine words about a "fundamental reorientation" of the Federal Government's role, they have no intention of abandoning Federal regulation but want to restructure it, adapting it to the new conditions.

There are two aspects of state-monopoly measures in the economic sphere. One aspect involves military orders and other methods for feeding the military-industrial complex and also the subsidizing of monopolies at the expense of the economy's nonmilitary sectors. The second apsect concerns social programs which are the result of the working people's long and dogged struggle for their vital interests. These days social manipulation is an inalienable part of developed capitalism. In particular, 33 percent of the U.S. population now depend for their existence either directly or indirectly on pensions, medical insurance and other programs.

The attempt to combine both aspects led to an inordinate swelling of state expenditure and a colossal growth in the tax burden. Comprising over 20 percent of the gross national product, taxes have reached the level where they not only do not help to contain inflation but even have an adverse effect on production growth and promote stagnation of labor productivity and a reduction in the effectiveness of capital investment. Nevertheless, under conditions of stagnant production, treasury revenue is insufficient to balance the budget and to step up the pace of new arms race programs, even given the high rates of tax.

"Military spending is growing at an unprecedented rate," the 26th CPSU Congress report noted. "In the United States it has reached $150 billion annually. But even such astronomical figures do not suit the U.S. military-industrial complex which is demanding more."

The military and socioeconomic aspects of state-monopoly regulation have clashed openly. Their mutual incompatibility has become increasingly evident. From the conservative circles' viewpoint, the logical way out is a budget experiment which, under the pretext of combatting stagflation,(a combination of inflation and production stagnation or recession), would make it possible to find ways of stepping up the arms race and, at the same time, of creating the semblance of concern for the working people's interests. The essence of the new program "for economic recovery" consists in doing just this.

Hitherto it was considered that to pay for increased military spending it was necessary to increase taxes. During the escalation of the Vietnam war, the then President L. Johnson decided to refute this truth and this served as a one of the powerful factors for the growth of inflation of which the United States cannot rid itself even now. But Washington is now giving assurances that it is possible to reconcile an acceleration of military spending even with a reduction in taxes and still contrive to eliminate the budget deficit. Historical experience makes one doubt that such a result will be attained. In terms of figures the new experiment looks like this. In the 6 years (fiscal 1981-86) it is proposed to spend $170 billion more for military purposes than was planned by the previous administration. Over the same period, tax revenues are to be cut by $718 billion. It is planned to raise the missing money partly by reducing nonmilitary appropriations by nearly $500 billion and partly by deferring the deadline for the proposed elimination of the budget deficit by 3 years--from 1983 to 1986.

Thus, the key to the program lies in cutting social and other civilian expenditures. Approximately one-third of this "saving" is being achieved directly at the expense of aid programs for the poorest sections of the population. For the time being the new administration is wary of touching old-age pensions or war veterans' allowances. However, it is moving decisively toward cutting food aid to the poor, unemployment and invalid allowances, spending on medical services for the low paid, on elementary and middle school education, health and other social purposes.

Even should these budgetary maneuvers be implemented, (and it is already clear now that the new program is meeting with opposition in Congress and in the country), inflation will hardly abate and production growth will hardly be accelerated. Rather the opposite is the case--the new initiatives threaten to pour oil onto the fire of inflation and increase economic instability.

First, even with a cut in social spending, the redistribution of the budget in favor of military spending by itself threatens inflationary consequences. Arms production is heavily monopolized and the overwhelming proportion of Pentagon contracts is concentrated in the hands of a small number of corporations. Thus, any further increase in military spending will automatically lead to an increase in arms prices and, like a chain reaction, in prices for the products of sectors which service military production. Furthermore, a leap in military orders always creates bottlenecks in the economy and this also fuels inflation.

Second, the new program's envisaged income tax out of 10 percent annually over 3 years will give rise to an accelerated growth in the aggregate effective demand and, consequently, in inflationary pressure. Cutting income tax cannot create an incentive for a growth in labor productivity since the ordinary American will lose from a reduction in social spending at least as much as he gains from tax cuts.

Third, the new program proposes an accelerated writing off of capital investments which is to give corporations a further $164 billion in the form of tax abatements. However, whether this will stimulate investment in production or not depends not so much on the present tax benefit as on the overall state of the economy. At present, U.S. industry's production capacities are running 20-25 percent below full capacity. This does not favor the expansion of fixed capital. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of forecasters agree that the stagnation will continue in the U.S. economy during the next year at least and a renewed recession is not ruled out.

The administration asserts that the new incentives for capital investments will help to revitalize a growth in labor productivity. However, as U.S. experts' calculations show, at best they will cause a growth in the effective demand for machinery, equipment and industrial premises. In the near future one cannot expect a significant increase in labor productivity by a corresponding increase in the capital available for labor. Consequently, an accelerated growth in capital investments will help to fuel inflation. It is no accident that the "recovery" program has been greeted by the business world with more than skepticism. The stock exchange and money markets have reacted nervously. The journal FORTUNE noted that the President's proposals contain more faith in conservative economic recipes than they do realism. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE summarized the opinion of many observers thus: "The budget program contains nothing which would work against inflation." Many Americans are well aware that it is useless to combat crises and inflation by questionable budgetary machinations while increasing military spending into the bargain,

The new measures leave completely untouched the basis of inflationary inertia--monopolistic price formation. On the contrary, the government is doing its utmost to rid itself more quickly of the last vestiges of price control. It was no coincidence that representatives of labor union and Negro organizations unambiguously termed the "recovery" program an attack on the working people's social rights and a "new threat to blacks and the poor." U.S. progressive circles point to the total contrast between the antisocial arms race program advanced by Washington and the majestic program of peaceful creation and of an increase in prosperity approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. The words of Gus Hall, CPUSA, general secretary about the "striking contrast" between Soviet communists' activity and what the new U.S. leadership is now trying to carry out, rang out portentously at the congress. "Your congress," G. Hall said, "pays full attention to questions of creating a better life for people under conditions of peace and detente.... U.S. state-monopoly capitalism is unleashing a new offensive against the working class and the entire American people." In the eyes of the people's masses the comparison of these two diametrically opposite approaches reaffirms socialism's great advantages.

LAO PREMIER DESCRIBES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LPDR

LD071011 Moscow ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, signed to press 30 Mar 81 p 20

[Interview with Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan under the rubric "In the Socialist Community Countries": "The Communist Guiding Star"]

[Text] A delegation from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committe and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR), participated in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. We publish below an interview Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan gave to EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Question: Can you give us your impressions of the 26th CPSU Congress?

Answer: The 26th CPSU Congress, which made a wide impact on the international public, made a most profound impression on us. The CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, contained a comprehensive, profound analysis of the situation in the country and throughout the world and also determined the party's main and paramount tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

We are overjoyed at the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres in the past 10 years. They are evidence of the correctness of the course outlined at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. At the same time they reflect the advantages of the socialist economy. Thanks to them the might of the socialist system as a whole increased as well as the Soviet Union's potential.

The majestic plans for the country's socioeconomic development in the eighties, in which the party's economic development in the eighties, in which the party's economic strategy is further implemented, offer the Soviet Union shining prospects. These plans indicate the steadfast resolve of the CPSU and Soviet state to advance along the path of communism which they opened up. Everything for man and everything for his prosperity and happiness--thiis is the goal of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plans for the country's development through 1990.

The implementation of these plans presupposes deeper production intensification, the proportionate development of the economy, the correct utilization of the production potential, saving of resources and improvement of output quality.

Of course, the fulfillment of these tasks requires selfless labor, creative initiative and great diligence. Moreover, it requires appropriate external conditions, that is, peace, which is in keeping with the cherished aspirations of all peace-loving peoples of the world as well as the interests of the Soviet people. It is quite clear, therefore, why the international public responded on such a wide scale to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

In our view, the atmosphere at the congress is evidence of the unity of party and people, of the people's great confidence in the party and of the people's determination to achieve new successes on the path of building communism. We are sure that in the course of successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan the Soviet people will create remarkable new material and spiritual wealth. The Soviet Union will become even stronger and mightier economically, scientifically and technically and will shine even more brightly as the communist guiding star.

Question: In the past period new features of Soviet-Lao cooperation have appeared in the economic, scientific and technical spheres. What are the cooperation development trends?

Answer: We note with satisfaction that the ties of friendship and cooperation linking the LPDR and the Soviet Union are steadily developing and strengthening. As is known, our countries have agreements on economic and scientific and technical cooperation. The implementation of these agreements is already bearing fruit. They helped us overcome the difficulties facing the country and were a substantial contribution to the defense of independence and socialist building in our country.

The First 5-Year Plan for the socioeconomic development of the LPDR in 1981-85 envisages continuing cooperation with the Soviet Union in various spheres. In particular, it assumes that the Soviet Union will give assistance in the implementation of planning and survey work, will provide help in the form of materials, equipment and technology, and that it will send specialists to Laos and train cadres at its educational establishments. A number of projects have already been constructed with Soviet assistance and several new ones are under construction.

The Lao people are pleased with the results of this cooperation and rate highly the Soviet Union's enormous and effective assistance. They are prepared to continue developing mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries for the good of the peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Question: What successes has the LPDR achieved in the economic sphere?

Answer: In the past 5 years the party and government have done a great deal of work to restore and develop the economy and normalize and improve the population's life. Notwithstanding all the difficulties caused by the devastating war or inherited from the old regime and despite the natural disasters our country has suffered for several years in succession and the subversive actions of our enemies, we have achieved successes in various spheres. Agriculture has been comprehensively developed. Sowing areas have been restored and expanded by 24 percent, the area sown to nongrain and industrial crops has doubled; production of rice and other agricultural crops has increased by 31 percent, a water supply has been provided for more than 100,000 hectares. Agricultural technology is improving, the number of vehicles and items of machinery is increasing, more fertilizers are being applied and intensive agricultural methods have become widespread. There have been certain successes in livestock raising, the number of cattle having topped 1.2 million head.

As for industry, the period saw the restoration of a considerable number of the old industrial enterprises and the construction of several new ones, such as a mixed feed plant, an enterprise for the production of vaccines for animals, a vehicle repair plant and others. Moreover, a number of small enterprises were created, cottage industries were revived and developed everywhere and electricity generation increased 3.7 times compared with the preliberation period. More than 3,000 km of transportation arteries were repaired and commissioned and 450 bridges were built, thus doubling our transportation potential. Our exports increased by 11 percent compared with 1978. Work in the sphere of purchasing goods abroad improved. Thousands of specialists and skilled workers were trained. The economic management apparatus is gradually improving.

As a result of these achievements the population's life is gradually improving and a basis has been created for implementing the First 5-Year Plan for 1981-85.

In the next few years our economic efforts will be focused on the all-round development of agriculture and forestry, including farming and livestock raising. The development of these national economic sectors is our priority task. Grain farming has a particularly important role to play since the solution of the question of providing the country with food, increasing its export potential and creating stocks depends on grain production. Due attention will also be paid to developing industry, notably the light and cottage industries which are to produce consumer and export goods. Moreover, several large projects will be created which will determine our economic strategy for the future. The ultimate purpose of all this is to gradually improve the well-being of the population.

At the first stage of the transitional period we naturally have some "bottlenecks" and we are aware of a lack of economic building experience. But we are convinced that under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist LPRP and thanks to the selfless assistance and cooperation of fraternal and friendly countries, above all the Soviet Union, the Lao people will overcome all the difficulties and honorably fulfill the tasks confronting them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 16TH CZECHOSLOVAK CP CONGRESS

Brezhnev Speech

LD071120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0808 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 7 April morning session of the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, dear comrades: Let me convey to the delegates of the 16th CPCZ Congress and to all the communists and working people of Czechoslovakia words of friendship and fraternity from your comrades in the struggle, the Soviet communists and all the Soviet people. [applause] For myself I will say that it is a great joy for me every time I am in Czechoslovakia. [applause] I am already somewhat acquainted in my heart with your fine country. I first had the occasion to set foot on its land almost 40 years ago with units of our army, side by side with servicemen of Ludvik Svoboda's corps. This is the Fourth CPCZ Congress to which I have come as head of the CPSU delegation, and I value the opportunity to be together with you, dear friends, on this important day. [applause]

The CPSU delegation listened with great interest to the CPCZ Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Husak. The clear and realistic analysis of the results of recent years, the setting of great but quite realistic tasks in domestic and foreign policy, and the well-defined line toward further developing socialist democracy and popular initiative--all this shows that the CPCZ firmly stands on Marxist-Leninist positions. [applause] It is the most reliable guarantee of your homeland's sure progress toward new achievements in social and economic development.

Comrades, this year you are also marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. Your party approaches its jubilee as a dynamic and mature social force which has accumulated a large amount of valuable experience in political struggle, in being the leader of society. This experience is the pledge of successful socialist construction in Czechoslovakia. It is also of great significance for the other parties, for the international communist movement as a whole. This experience includes intensive political activity to organize the vanguard of the working class under conditions of a bourgeois republic, an underground struggle against Hitler's occupation forces and battles against them on the war front, and the organization of the popular uprising for the sake of freedom and independence of the homeland and for the sake of its social renewal. The victory of the 1948 socialist revolution was of truly historic importance. The CPCZ, which was then headed by that remarkable revolutionary Klement Gottwald, was able to lead the millions-strong masses of working people in town and country and ensured a peaceful transition on to the path of building socialism. [applause] The victory over the forces of counterrevolution in 1968 and the ability to draw profound political conclusions of long-term importance out of the events of that time were also a great contribution by Czechoslovak communists to the development of the world revolutionary process and a great service by them to all the fraternal countries. [applause]

The CPCZ has been through considerable difficulties and trials with honor, and it has held its Marxist-Leninist banner high. We, your Soviet comrades and fellow fighters, say from the heart: Glory to the party of Czechoslovak communists! [applause]

We pay special tribute to Comrade Gustav Husak, the outstanding leader of the CPCZ and president of the republic, that prominent figure of the communist and workers movement. [applause] A party veteran, he has played an important role at many crucial stages of its activities. Today, the CPCZ is confidently leading the Czechoslovak people along the path of building a mature socialist society. Major problems of social and economic development are being resolved in a socialist way in your land. You have every reason to be proud of the level of material prosperity of the popular masses in Czechoslovakia.

Carefully safeguarding the major cultural heritage of your peoples, you are procuring a steady upsurge of science, art, public education, health care and sport, everything which serves the principal goal of socialism--an increasingly full satisfaction of the constantly growing material and spiritual needs of the members of society and the all-round development of the personality. All this is to the everlasting credit of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, it is evidence of the correctness and farsightedness of its political course. [applause]

In rating your achievements at their true worth, you clearly see the difficulties which arise, you sharply criticize existing shortcomings, you actively seek the best ways of eliminating them. This is shown both by the CPCZ Central Committee report and the progress of its discussion at the congress. You evidently know, comrades, that the same exacting and responsible approach to its activity was also manifested in the proceedings of the recently-held 26th congress of our party. It cannot and must not be otherwise. We were taught by Vladimir Ilich Lenin to soberly and critically assess our work, and as long as communists follow this behest, they will be able to shoulder any task. [applause]

I can inform you, comrades, with profound satisfaction, that the decisions of the 16th [as heard] congress of our party have met with a lively response in our country and have been received with ardent approval by communists and all the Soviet people. Perceiving the party's cause as their vital affair, Soviet people have started on practical implementation of the broad plans of communist construction outlined by the congress. The countries of the socialist community are resolving multifarious and, naturally, ever more profound and complex tasks on the path of further development of the society of mature socialism. And we are doing this in conditions of growing opposition, and sometimes openly hostile actions, on the part of the most aggressive forces of imperialism. In these circumstances, the key to success for all of us lies more than ever in the following:

First, to work better and better, more effectively and in more organized fashion, developing our economy, culture and socialist democracy.

Second, incessantly to strengthen the unity of the fraternal countries and our all-round, ever deeper, cooperation in all fields, to unite forces and resources in the most efficient way in the interests of each of our countries and of the whole community.

Much is already being done in this respect, and even more is to be done. You are well aware of this, comrades. It should be stressed particularly that our all-round deep cooperation is developing on a consistently socialist basis, on a basis of equal rights, mutual respect, consideration of each other's interests, and real revolutionary solidarity. It is precisely thanks to this [interrupted by applause] it is precisely due to this that our--to use Lenin's expression--socialist cooperative not only does not signify any kind of infringement of the sovereign rights of its participants, but on the contrary, serves as a reliable support for them. Take for example this one fact: That precisely thanks to cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the fraternal countries can today satisfy many of their most vital economic needs.

As you know, serious development of cooperation in the extraction of gas and iron ore, both in Czechoslovakia and the USSR, is being planned. A great deal is being done to develop nuclear power engineering [atomnaya energetiko]. Nuclear energy will make it possible to provide for a considerable proportion of our countries' needs and those of the other fraternal countries. It is clear it would be much more difficult to resolve a task of such scale alone.

Comrades: One can say with confidence that constant improvement of the work of the CEMA and the Warsaw Treaty Organization is in accordance with the vital interests of every one of the countries of the socialist community. [applause]

But our successes are making our class enemies restless. They are trying to do all they can in order to hinder the onward progress of socialism and erode it from within. All means are being brought into play in order to do this--economic pressure and blackmail, lying propganda, flattery and demagogy, support and encouragement for counterrevolutionary forces where these still remain, and other kinds of subversive actions. All this you will understand, comrades, from your own experience. It has convincingly shown that the plans of the reaction have no prospects.

Similar attempts are now being undertaken with regard to the Polish People's Republic. But Polish communists, with the support of all of Poland's genuine patriots, will be able, one must suppose [nado polagat], to give a necessary rebuff to the schemes of the enemies of the socialist system who are also the enemies of the independence of Poland. They will be able to defend the cause of socialism, the true interests of their people and the honor and security of their homeland. [applause]

As for the Soviet Union, it has been and remains a true friend and ally of socialist Poland, Poland, and I am sure that we share this position with Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the socialist community. [applause]

The glorious Republic of Cuba, an inseparable part of the community of socialist states, is fulfilling the tasks of its development under difficult external conditions. The Soviet Union firmly and invariably supports and will continue to support the fraternal Cuban people. [applause] From our heart we wish them further successes in socialist construction and peace and prosperity. [applause]

Comrades, in guarding our socialist community we are thereby defending the most invaluable possessions of the peoples: peace and security. This is so because the countries of socialism are today making a decisive contribution to averting war by acting as the standard bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament. We in the Soviet Union recently made a number of completely specific proposals at the 26th congress of our party aimed at settling the most acute and pressing international problems in the interests of the peace and security of all peoples. They were heard throughout the world and met with a good response on all continents. We value the energetic and active support for these proposals tendered by our friends and allies, including, of course, Socialist Czechoslovakia. [applause]

Here in the center of Europe I would like to dwell separately on just one of the new Soviet proposals. The headlong nuclear arms race in Europe is becoming fatally dangerous for all European peoples. In order somehow to begin settling this problem practically, we propose, to start with, at least to draw the line at the status quo, that is, to stop further deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles or replacement of existing ones belonging to the USSR and NATO countries in the European zone, including, naturally, U.S. forward-based nuclear means in this region.

This moratorium could remain in force until the conclusion of a permanent agreement on limitation or, even better, on reduction of the above-mentioned nuclear means of both sides in Europe.

Of course, our proposal on a moratorium is not an end in itself. It was advanced with the intention of creating a more favorable atmosphere for talks. We aim here, and I have dwelt on this before and am repeating it now, precisely for both sides to reduce the quantity of nuclear means stockpiled in Europe. This can be done entirely without worsening the state of the security of either the East or the West.

As is known, our proposal was met with a very positive response on the part of broad political circles and the public of Western Europe. However, those who have found this not to their liking did not wait long. It is asserted that the new Soviet proposals allegedly aim to consolidate the alleged preponderance of the Warsaw Treaty forces. Of course, it is not so.

I spoke in detail about this at the 26th CPSU Congress. Taking an overall look at the nuclear potentials which both sides have at their disposal today in the European arena, it is obvious that there is an approximate parity of forces between the two sides. Incidentally, this has on repeated occasions been admitted in the West as well. Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG, for instance, specifically denied in one of his public statements in February of this year that the balance of forces between East and West in Europe had been upset. However, the chancellor expressed the fear that the Russians could be about to upset it.

The existence of a relative parity and equivalence was also recently discussed by Haig, the U.S. secretary of state. He expressed his concern that this equilibrium, as he put it, might change to the USSR's advantage in the middle of the present decade. According to the logic of things, and taking into account this assessment of the present situation and the prospects for its development, the leaders of the Western countries should have seized on our proposal with both hands. And if in place of this certain of them are trying to belittle its significance, then that is not, of course, because the correlation of forces has changed in Europe within a few days. They act this way because they would like to change it in the West's favor, and do not want to tie themselves to a moratorium.

But such attempts, and this must be clearly understood, will simply force the other side to take measures in response so that once again there is a vicious circle, the only result being that the situation in Europe will become even more dangerous for all. Surely it is not so difficult for the governments of the Western powers to understand this. Overall, comrades, our proposals envisage a settlement in those international problems which are of the greatest importance and urgency for the strengthening of peace. And we are proposing that the sides concerned take part in business-like, constructive talks on these issues at any level, without any preliminary conditions.

If anyone has any other sensible proposals, we are ready to examine these, too. However, frankly speaking we have so far not noticed any particular readiness for talks on the part of the governments of the Western powers. Sometimes we are told that all this is very interesting, but requires lengthy study and, so they say, there is no point in hurrying things. At the same time they give us to understand that the fomulation of a stance depends not on the government in question, but of others [drugikh]--so in other words for the time being let the arms race build up and let the international situation become even more exacerbated.

In other cases they try to make demands of us and to set preconditions, while laying claim themselves to some sort of right to rule the roost in pretty well every corner of the world and demanding that we should, in payment for the West's agreement to talks, give up the elementary consideration of interests of our own security and [give up] aiding our friends when they are subjected to aggression or to the threat of attack. A strange position, to say the least.

Imagine for a moment that the Soviet Union declared that before talks could begin on resolving some urgent international problems the Western powers should change the part of their policy which we--and very many other, too--definitely do not like: for example, that the United States should first withdraw its troops from some country or other, from some military bases abroad, and cease its support for and arming of some dictatorial terrorist regimes.

Would anyone take such an approach to the question of talks seriously? Hardly. Rather we would be called simpletons or people little versed in politics, or people who create artificial obstructions and delays, evading talks because they have quite different and by no means peaceful intentions.

The experience of history, including that of the past decades, shows convincingly that success in talks between states comes only when attempts to dictate conditions to each other are discarded, when there is a real will for peace and mutual respect for the interests of the partners.

It is on such a basis that the most important international agreements which have helped to strengthen peace and security of peoples have been reached. I shall name as examples the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, the 1971 agreement on West Berlin, the treaties of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GOR with the FRG, the Soviet-U.S. agreements on strategic arms limitation, and, of course, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki. The Soviet Union expects such an approach also to the constructive proposals put forward at the 26th party congress and brought to the attention of governments of appropriate states. We expect a reply from those governments.

For our proposals were submitted not for making propaganda, but for helping to achieve mutually acceptable accords in the name of peace, peace in Europe and Asia, America, the Near, Middle and Far East, in the name of universal peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, permit me in conclusion to express confidence that the communists, the working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia of Czechoslovakia will be able to resolve successfully the responsible tasks faced by the party and the country along the road of constructing mature socialism.

Guided by the arrangements of the present congress of the CPCZ, you will, no doubt, make your homeland even richer and more beautiful and the people's life even better and will make a new contribution to our common cause, ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. [applause]

We wish you complete successes in all these glorious deeds of yours. [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia! [applause]

Long live the fraternal Czechoslovak people! [applause]

Long live the eternal Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship! [applause]

May the great community of socialist countries prosper and grow stronger!

May there be lasting world peace and reliable security of peoples!

Steadfastly forward, friends, toward our just noble goal, the building of communism! [stormy applause]

Husak on Poland

LD070018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 6 Apr 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Excerpts] The 16th CPCZ Congress opened in Prague today.

The congress was opened by Comrade Husak.

In the period under review, the Central Committee had been devoting its main attention to the development and deepening of the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This constituted the cornerstone of our foreign policy, Gustav Husak said.

Regarding the situation in Poland, Gustav Husak said that antisocialist forces, supported by the enemies of socialism from abroad, are striving to carry out a counterrevolutionary coup.

He reminded those who are trying to abuse the events in Poland that defense of the socialist system is the affair of each of the socialist states, but at the same time it is a common affair for the states of the socialist community.

Husak on Socialist Alliance

LD070124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The 16th CPCZ Congress opened in Prague today. The congress was opened by Comrade Husak.

In the period under review, the Central Committee had been devoting its main attention to the development and deepening of the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This constitutes the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Comrade Husak stressed of late, the attention of friends and enemies of socialism has been concentrated on the development of events in Poland. The forces of imperialist reaction, especially in the United States, do not conceal their hopes that they will succeed in weakening the socialist community.

Comrade Husak continued: We do not hide the fact that our people are following the events in fraternal Poland with anxiety. This is understandable. History had taught us the value of a good neighbor and reliable ally. We are members of the same political, economic, and defense alliance. We have common aims, common friends and enemies. Thousands of ties link us; we have the longest common border. That is why we are deeply interested in the development of the Polish People's Republic as a firm and stable socialist state.

Gustav Husak noted: The CPCZ and the people of our country, in the same way as the peoples of other countries of the Warsaw Pact, are supporting the communists, the working class, the working people, all the sincere supporters of socialism, the real patriots of Poland in their efforts to rebuff the onslaught of reaction and to strengthen the socialist social order.

In the interests of preserving peace and favorable conditions for the building of a socialist society we, Comrade Husak stressed, in close alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community shall do everything in our power in order to strengthen the security of the socialist community so that the aggressive imperialist forces will not destroy the present military-strategic balance.

We shall continue to strive for the implementation of all the peace initiatives jointly worked out and realized by the socialist countries which prove to the entire world that socialism is the decisive force in the struggle of peoples for peace and international security.

We face the future with optimism. Our plans contain a realistic and well substantiated view of the future which relies on the most valuable force--the initiative of a conscientious human being for whom socialism is an embodiment of his aspirations. Comrade Husak concluded.

BREZHNEV NOT TO ATTEND SED CONGRESS IN BERLIN

LD071000 Hamburg DPA in German 0947 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] East Berlin, 7 Apr (DPA)--Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev will not visit East Berlin for the 10th SED Congress. The GDR Foreign Ministry said today in response to questioning that Western media reports that Brezhnev is expected for the SED congress are incorrect.

Another representative of Soviet party leadership will travel to the congress which begins Saturday [11 April]. Brezhnev arrived in Prague over the weekend for the congress of the Czechoslovak communists.

WESTERN MEDIA SCORED FOR BIASED COVERAGE ON POLAND

LD062250 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in this country is still difficult; the crises continues. This was confirmed by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee when speaking at a Warsaw radio factory. Among other things he touched on cooperation with Solidarity. Stanislaw Kania recalled that Solidarity activists more than once declared the socialist character of this trade union and, as he stated, the declaration is binding to a certain extent, on every party and Solidarity member. It would be an unforgivable error, Kania stressed, not to see those forces in Solidarity which attempt to direct the trade union onto the path of political activities, and whose [word indistinct] (?renounce) socialism.

According to press reports, these forces aim at maintaining tension and exacerbating the economic difficulties of the country. It is well known how important is the food problem in Poland, our commentator writes. At the same time the press cites facts showing that some Solidarity activists [words indistinct] strive to torpedo spring fieldwork. Extremist elements which have infiltrated the trade union continue attempts to impose problems for the normal functioning of enterprises. We will decisively counter all irresponsible moves toward exacerbating the crisis. We [words indistinct] efforts to help the PZPR and the government in leading the country out of the heavy and dangerous crisis. We should defend the calm and highly productive work to assure the process of the socialist renewal, the declaration states. [previous three sentences as heard]

The bourgeois mass media in the West do not see such statements by representatives of Polish public opinion. In their material on Poland they do not even hide their disappointment that the country succeeded in preventing the strike which the Solidarity leadership envisaged for 31 March. Reporting in this connection on great discrepancies which has arisen in the Solidarity leadership, Western propaganda is clearly putting into the front those trade union activists who demand the revision of the agreement signed with the government and above all seek confrontation with the authorities.

From Western capitals, and especially from Washington, there continue to be sounded, even at official level, admonitions addressed to the Polish Government not to undertake decisive steps against subversive elements which would assure peace in the country. Such statements (?are connected) with the help which the West can possibly give Poland (?Such vague declarations) on the subject of understanding the problems facing the Polish nation (?hide) continued unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, which is still taking place.

PRAVDA CITES LETTER ON SOLIDARITY WITH POLAND

LD071135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 4

[Letter from V.P. Gayevskiy, docent at Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov Institute of Fine Chemical Technology, under the rubric "From the Mail": "Letter to Warsaw"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On 23 February PRAVDA published a "letter from Warsaw" sent by Zygmunt Gajewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee. The editorial office has received a reply from someone with the same name as the Polish steelworker--V.P. Gayevskiy, docent at Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov Institute of Fine Chemical Technology:

"I do not think, dear Zygmunt, that there can be any direct blood ties between us. You are a Pole, and I am a Russian, from Ryazan. Of course, the similarity of our surnames is just coincidence. But if you think about it, how much we have in common:

"You write that you have been in the party's ranks for 36 years, which is also the length of my party service. You took an active part in the establishment of your people's power, to which I, too, made some contribution: Together with my own comrades and Polish comrades in arms I took part in Poland's liberation from the Fascist invaders and fought on the Sandomierz bridgehead.

"We are brothers in spirit and in communist convictions, and we are equally anxious about the complex situation that has arisen in your country. I will not conceal the fact that I read with satisfaction that, jointly with the other members of the PZPR, you are seeking to eliminate the serious difficulties in the development of Polish society. I fully share your thoughts and your firm conviction that the PZPR is the only force capable of surmounting the present crisis and that Poland was, is and will be socialist.

"Many thanks to you, Zygmunt, for your high assessment of the assistance and support which my motherland gives to your country. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, our party and the Soviet people will never abandon fraternal Poland in her misfortune.

"Emissaries from other countries, including Poland, study together with Soviet students at Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov Institute of Fine Chemical Technology, where I work. We are pleased that the Polish students studying at our VUZ wholly and fully share the policy of the PZPR Central Committee's present leadership and are burning with the desire to be of use to their motherland.

"I wish you, dear Comrade Zygmunt Gajewski, great successes in your work and your public activity. All Soviet people wholeheartedly wish that their Polish brothers will more quickly stabilize the situation in the country and deal a resolute rebuff to those forces which are trying to dislodge Poland from the socialist path and to undermine our friendship, which was sealed by the blood jointly shed in the struggle for our peoples' freedom and independence."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON TROOPS' SOCIALIST UNITY

LD271926 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The special correspondents of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Colonel Ponomarev and Colonel Sbigneve, publish in today's issue of the paper a reportage on their visit to the editorial office of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The dispatch starts with excerpts from letters written by Polish listeners, which arrived recently in the paper's editorial office: On one occasion an article unmasking the antistate activity of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] has been read out in all detachments. The article evoked feelings of contempt and hatred for the enemies of socialism and urged increased vigilance; publish in your columns more material about the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms. The brotherhood of our armies constitutes an immortal command, written in blood on the battlefield, read another letter.

Continuing their report, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents write: Col Wladyslaw Zielinski, head of the international department, acquaints reserve officers and veterans of World War II with foreign press materials confirming the close links between such counter-revolutionaries as Moczulski, Kuron and Michnik and the West German centers of ideological subversion. People who betray their homeland receive from the West dollars, instructions and leaflets full of vehement hatred for People's Poland and the people's rule.

Gray-haired soldiers, full of anger and disgust, pore over one of such products which portrays the boastful claims of revanchists demanding the return of Gdansk and other Polish cities. Colonel Zielinski points out: Look, the leaflet carries a Nazi swastika. Here you can see who directs operations from behind the scenes; who plans to bleed Poland, to destroy it, to tear it away from the fraternal socialist family. This will fail.

The veterans have no doubts. In the letter which they left for publication, they urge all to whom people's, socialist Poland is dear to support still more actively and with greater determination the PZPR leadership and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, to expose the criminal elements and to carry the Leninist truth to the workers' masses.

A climate of extraordinary organization prevails in the editorial office of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, as well as an atmosphere of gravity and authentic military precision. The same characterizes the employees of the editorial office-both military and civilians, continue the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent. The team of journalists has switched to the correct path and wage an active struggle against the hostile, antisocialist forces.

It was the first newspaper in Poland to expose in a sharp and emphatic manner the whole truth about the antisocialist KOR group. Every successive issue exposes the open and unceremonious interference on the part of Western special services into Poland's exclusively domestic affairs. The open and uncompromising struggle against antisocialist elements, says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Chief Editor Col Alfred Dabek, became for us the content of our entire creative life. A special group of journalists has been set up to write about the most urgent, most pervading problems.

Soldiers have noticed these emotive, politically acute, articles which contain a wealth of facts, and have started to send letters full of approval and support. The editors advise their readers in the column "Our Soldiers' Tribune", which appears daily. It consists of letters from soldiers and officers who discuss, openly and passionately, problems brought about by reality.

Later, after our talks with the chief editor, we spent a long time reading the "Our Soldiers' Tribune" column. The authors of the letters do not disguise their anxiety, caused by recent events. They do not hide their civic pain and express the hope that the party and government will succeed in stabilizing the situation, in uniting the nation in the name of common interests and common objectives.

Staff Sgt Zdzislaw Domino writes with concern: I have been brought up by the people's power. Thanks to it I have acquired a good education and the opportunity to embark on a comfortable, independent life. Like thousands of Poles, Zdzislaw sees a way out of the difficulties by creating a climate of peace, honest work and a high degree of discipline: I am convinced that only through joint efforts, only with our own hands and our own commonsense is it possible to find a worthy solution to the crisis situation. Zdzislaw Domino stresses: I do not have even a moment of doubt concerning the Polish communists, to whom I am tied by my own destiny, and I am convinced that the sound forces of the nation will win from the position of socialism, patriotism and internationalism.

We are touching on a permanent topic which, irrespective of circumstance, reappears always in the columns of our paper, continues Alfred Dabek. This is the theme of Soviet-Polish brotherhood in our friendship, born on the battlefield of common struggle, and is enriched by the practice of decades of peace. Together with Colonels Antoni Poczesniak and Leszek Cichocki, his deputies, Alfred Dabek rummages through sketches about heroes of the Soviet Army and noble deeds of Soviet soldiers on Polish soil. He looks at letters coming in to the editorial office from Moscow, Leningrad , Khabarovsk, Ryazan, from Soviet war veterans.

We were told in the editorial office of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI that readers welcomed with great interest the issue of the paper in which two whole pages were devoted to the friendly talk between Soviet and Polish soldiers, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent continued.

Colonel [name indistinct] personally took part in the meeting, and he prepared for printing a report on the meeting. The statements in the report were fervent, sincere in a brotherly way, and were made on [words indistinct] after joint maneuvers.

Commander of the Polish squad Ryszard Starykiewicz said, for example: No one will be able to weaken our friendship. It lives in the heart of everyone of us, in every drop of blood.

Snr Lt Mieczyslaw (Zaiski), continued the thought. At the training groups, during the exercises, we are strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms. In our competition, there are no losers. In the recently finished firing, taking part were joint Soviet-Polish teams. They all won very high appraisal. Everyone of us realizes that if we have to fight an enemy, we shall be able to cooperate with our friends, just as successfully as our fathers did during the years of the last war. We read the issue of the paper which speaks of the Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms, and we think highly of the great work done by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOCZI.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 12TH BULGARIAN CP CONGRESS

Congress Composition

LD061155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko, A. Krushinskiy report: "The Triumph of the Ideas of Socialism: PRAVDA's Special Correspondents Report From the 12th BCP Congress"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 2 Apr--The communist party congress always makes a profound impression on the life of every socialist country. The BCP's supreme forum, which is continuing its work in Sofia, is no exception. It is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere and is notable for its creative approach to the resolution of the next tasks, its quest for internal reserves and the desire to scale new heights in the economy, science and culture. The delegates' complete unanimity on all the main questions of the country's development and problems of today is a characteristic feature of the congress, which demonstrates the unity and cohesion of party ranks and their support for the line of the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenu, whose 25th anniversary is currently being marked.

The whole country's attention is focused on the party forum's work. This is indicated by the letters and telegrams being sent to the congress by labor collectives, public organizations and thousands of citizens of the People's Republic. They report labor victories and new socialist pledges, send wishes for fruitful work and express gratitude to the Communist Party for its tireless and selfless service of the cause of the working class and all the people.

Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the BCP, Bulgarian working people have radically renewed their country and steered it onto the path of dynamic development. Bulgaria's achievements in creating the material and technical base for the new society and its increased prestige in the international arena, where together with the USSR and the other community states it wages a persistent struggle for lasting peace and disarmament, give rise to legitimate pride among the republic's working people and socialist Bulgaria's friends.

The people's best sons and daughters and the worthiest representatives of the party masses have gathered at the 12th BCP Congress. Among the 1,668 delegates chosen to attend the congress, the mandate commission's report says, are 1,383 people who have been presented with high government awards, including 18 Heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and 192 Heroes of Socialist Labor. A total of 80 delegates have received Soviet orders and medals. Present in the auditorium are 316 workers, 146 farming and livestock workers, a large detachment of specialists in industry and agriculture, scientists and figures from the world of art. A total of 234 delegates have academic degrees and titles. Present at the congress are 435 delegates who participated actively in the struggle against fascism and bourgeois power. The mandate commission's report notes that more than four-fifths of the delegates have been in the party for more than 10 years.

The delegates who spoke at the congress noted that the BCP, like the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, has adopted a course of transferring the economy onto an intensive path of development. The steady, progressive rate of growth in industrial and agricultural production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and high efficiency in all sectors of work make it possible to successfully resolve the main task--that of ensuring a further increase in the people's prosperity. And here, the delegates note, it is important to utilize each other's experience.

Five sections have been formed at the congress: on questions of party political, organizational and ideological work; on economic policy; on science, education and culture; on foreign policy and international ties; and on state organs and public organizations. The sections commenced work today. Several dozen delegates have already addressed them. They put forward many concrete proposals supplementing the congress documents and aimed at ensuring the better implementation of the tasks under discussion.

Greetings speeches were delivered at the congress by many representatives of foreign parties, who were greeted warmly by those present. The guests are familiarizing themselves with the life of People's Bulgaria, meeting with the republic's working people and visiting industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural institutions. Today the members of the CPSU delegation were received warmly by the workers at the Serdika dairy combine.

The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party is continuing its work, demonstrating the international strength and potential of the new system and the triumph of socialism's great ideas.

Delegates' Remarks

LD070845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko, A. Krushinskiy report: "Loyalty to Internationalism: At the 12th BCP Congress"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr--The supreme forums of the fraternal parties are not only significant milestones in each socialist country's history. They are also great events in the international communist and workers' movement.

Clear evidence of the high international prestige of the Bulgarian Communist Party is provided by the presence at its congress of more than 120 foreign delegations representing various detachments of the international communist, workers' and national liberation movements.

The communists and working people of Bulgaria are receiving cordially and fraternally the CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The message of greeting he conveyed to the congress delegates and all Bulgaria's communists and working people from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people and the wishes for prosperity, well-being and new successes in the cause of building developed socialism from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have met with a broad response and profound satisfaction in the country.

In their speeches the leaders of foreign delegations give a high appraisal of the impressive achievements attained by Bulgaria's working people under BCP leadership. The strength of real socialism lies in the fraternal parties' unity. The delegates and guests who spoke at the congress were unanimous in this.

Our party's 16th congress will begin work next week, said A. Indra, head of the CPCZ delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

Like the Bulgarian communists' forum, it is being held on the heels of the 26th CPSU Congress. The experience of Lenin's party is an invaluable treasure and support for us. The Czechoslovak people, who know the value of peace, express complete support for the new Soviet initiatives in the struggle to avert the threat of war and to end the arms race and for the peace-loving foreign policy program proclaimed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The principled course of the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated policy in the internal arena is arousing resentment in the imperialist camp. Imperialism and its accomplices are trying in every way to undermine the socialist states' unity. In response we will do everything possible to further consolidate the fraternal countries' cohesion. We regard this as our international duty, K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated.

The new U.S. administration has clearly adopted a course of exacerbating the international situation. Washington has again started talking in bellicose terms characteristic of the cold war times. The present masters of the White House irresponsibly proclaim the doctrine of military superiority and threaten people with new types of mass-destruction weapons, noted Guillermo Garcia Frias, head of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation and member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo. All this obliges the peoples to be vigilant.

The congress was addressed by T. Grabski, head of the PZPR delegation, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Our party, which bears patriotic and international responsibility for the fatherland's destiny, he said, has taken action to lead the country out of the profound socioeconomic crisis. A serious threat to the process of overcoming the crisis now lies in anarchy and chaos, in the deteriorating economic situation and in the political onslaught of antisocialist forces.

We wish to assure you, T. Grabski said, addressing the congress participants, that the Polish communists, relying on the working class and all progressive forces, have the determination and strength to eliminate the danger which hangs over the people's gains. Poland will remain a socialist state, a loyal ally of the USSR and a firm link in the fraternal community.

The speakers spoke of their parties' resolve to rebuff the intrigues of anticommunists of all hues, the latter's intensifying, savage attacks on scientific communism and their desire to strike at the unity of the community countries and the cohesion of revolutionary forces.

We are linked by our common goals and ideas and we have one desire, which is to tirelessly strengthen our international alliance and friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries, and this will secure for us new victories, stated G. Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The present tense situation in the world requires that the socialist countries, the international communist and worker's movement and all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces strengthen solidarity and increase their unity of actions, Chu Huy Man, head of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] delegation and member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, said from the forum's platform. He stated that the Beijing hegemonists have not stopped their provocations against the peoples of Indochina.

A resolute condemnation of the present Beijing leaders' splittist, hegemonist course, which is merging with imperialist policy, rang out from the platform of the 12th BCP Congress. This was spoken of by the leader of the Mongolian party delegation N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee.

The improvement of the international situation is a task for all the peoples. I. Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, devoted a considerable proportion of his speech to the problem of security in Europe. The struggle to strengthen peace was spoken of by S. Durutovic, head of the LCY delegation and executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Warmly greeted by those present, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, and Chea Sim, deputy chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee, the leaders of their respective delegations, devoted their speeches to the radical changes in the life of Laos and Kampuchea.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, who spoke at the congress, spoke of the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the motherland's unification without outside interference.

Words of gratitude to the Soviet people and the working people of other socialist countries for their support and assistance in his motherland's difficult hour were spoken by Saleh Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council.

Questions of the struggle for peace were touched on in many speeches by foreign guests at the 12th BCP Congress.

We value highly the contribution of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries to the struggle for the continuation of detente, for peaceful coexistence and for the people's security, M. Vincent, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, noted in her speech.

Your party congress is new evidence that for the communists and all working people of the socialist community countries there is no task more important than that of preserving peace, said M. Schaefer, member of the German Communist Party Presidium. We are concerned at the newly emerged threat to peace.

One after another, representatives of communist, workers, national democratic and other parties and movements mounted the congress platform. They declared their loyalty to the banner of proletarian internationalism and their determination to uphold the cause of peace and progress in the world.

The supreme forum of the Bulgarian communists continues.

YUGOSLAV PAPERS CITED ON EVENTS IN KOSOVO

LD061740 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr, TASS--As the TANJUG news agency reported, "unrest and street demonstrations under Albanian nationalist slogans" took place in the autonomous territory of Kosovo (Serbia). The unrest "resulted in destabilisation of order and tranquility." The newspaper RILINDJA published in the city of Pristina, the administrative centre of Kosovo, writes that the unrest began at the student centre of Pristina University. During a subsequent demonstration, clashes occurred between the demonstrators and public order maintenance men.

Kosovo is one of Yugoslavia's areas where persons of Albanian nationality constitute a majority of the population.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of Yugoslavia and the government at their meetings discussed the question of the situation in the autonomous territory of Kosovo.

As BORBA writes, the events at Kosovo "have aroused an understandable concern in the country." The newspaper POLITIKA points out that the events "are aimed at creating instability and a threat to the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and at breaking the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples."

According to publications in the Yugoslav press, the situation in Pristina and the territory is coming back to normal.

HUNGARY'S PUJA MEETS, HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD071210 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 7 Apr 81

["In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship and Mutual Understanding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--Talks were held in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Frigyes Puja, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, foreign minister of Hungary.

The sides examined topical problems of the present-day international situation. An exchange of views was held on some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Hungary. The talks concentrated on the programme of concrete measures directed at continuing and deepening detente, stopping the arms race,achieving disarmament and strengthening peace and security, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and highly assessed by Janos Kadar in his speech at the congress, by working people in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic invariably uphold the course towards continuing the process started by the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki. Their constructive stand at the Madrid meeting and the desire to achieve positive results at the meeting, related primarily to the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, are a manifestation of this course.

Mutually expressed during the examination of Soviet-Hungarian relations were profound satisfaction with the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary on the basis of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance, and firm determination of the sides for their further all-round development.

The Soviet Union and Hungary will continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, actively promote the effectiveness of cooperation of fraternal socialist countries on the internation arena.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding on all questions under discussion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER VISIT TO MOSCOW

Brezhnev-Genscher Talks

LD061621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[TASS report: "L.I. Brezhnev receives H.-D. Genscher"]

[Text] On 3 April L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin H.-D. Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, participated in the conversation.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed the consistent nature of Soviet foreign policy as a policy of peace, detente, talks and cooperation. In this connection emphasis was placed on the significance of the concrete proposals made in the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The key to strengthening peace in modern conditions, L.I. Brezhnev said, is above all the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. The task is to lower the level of military confrontation without upsetting the established balance of forces. We are ready for this.

L.I. Brezhnev assessed positively the general state of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG and advocated efforts to further improve them.

In the discussion of international questions, in particular those relating to certain aspects of disarmament, H.-D. Genscher expounded the familiar position of the FRG Government and NATO. At the same time he advocated the continuation of the East-West dialogue in the interests of the stabilization of the international situation and the improvement of the situation in Europe.

H.-D. Genscher stressed that the FRG Government intends to promote the consistent development of Soviet-West German relations in accordance with the 12 August 1970 treaty and other joint documents. H.-D. Genscher gave L.I. Brezhnev a message from FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt.

The meeting was attended by A.I. Blatov, assistant to the CPSU Centeral Committee general secretary; V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG; G. van Well, secretary of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, and A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the Soviet Union.

TRUD Editor's Assessment

DW061013 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts from correspondent Dirk Sager interview with Rudolf Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD, on the Moscow visit by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, recorded in Moscow in German]

[Text] [Question] The Moscow talks did not culminate in a sensational success. Are you disappointed with this result?

[Answer] A little. The relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union have developed favorably during the past several years. Sometimes--now and then--a zigzag course intrudes in our relations; yet basically, on the whole, our relations are developing rather favorably. This visit by Foreign Minister Genscher took place at a highly complicated time--you will understand this--and taking a step ahead particularly in this complicated period does indeed constitute an important step.

I believe that this visit and the meetings which Mr Genscher has had here in Moscow add up to a contribution, a step in this direction.

The negotiations took place in a very good climate, in a very objective climate. I would like to place special emphasis on this objectivity, for evidence, additional evidence, of this is the 7-hour dialogue between Gromyko and Genscher, for example.

[Question] The West considers the [moratorium] offers to be inadequate. Where do we go from here?

[Answer] Well, I do believe in headway on this issue; but to date there has not been anything new in this respect, unfortunately.

[Question] Not even after the Genscher visit?

[Answer] I hope it will materialize after the visit.

TIKHONOV HOLDS VIENNA MEETING WITH KIRCHLAEGER

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 6 Apr, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov paid a visit today to the federal President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchlaeger in the Palace of Hofburg which is the president's residence.

Nikolay Tikhonov was accompanied by the officials traveling with him as well by the Soviet Ambassador to Austria Mikhail Yefremov. Kirchlaeger and Nikolay Tikhonov held a friendly meeting.

Visit to Parliament

LD071010 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 7 Apr, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, now on an official visit here, today visited the Nationalrat (parliament) of Austria. The head of the Soviet Government was welcomed by President of the parliament Anton Benya and other leaders of the supreme legislative body of the country. Leaders of the parliamentary Austrian-Soviet friendship group were presented to Nikolay Tikhonov. Anton Benya greeted the distinguished Soviet guest on behalf of the Austrian parliamentarians. He expressed the hope that Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Austria and his negotiations in Vienna would promote the process of relaxation of tension and help ensure peace in Europe.

Nikolay Tikhonov and his party then went to the center of the Austrian capital where the head of the Soviet government laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the Soviet servicemen--liberators who lost their lives in the fighting against Nazi invaders. A wreath was also laid to the tomb in memory of the Austrian citizens who lost their lives in the struggle for freedom of their motherland.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TRADE, OTHER TIES

LD020826 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS--"The mutually beneficial character of Soviet-Austrian trade is seen from its incessant growth and increase in the nomenclature of products," PRAVDA's correspondent in Vienna Igor Melnikov writes today. Last year, he points out, trade between our two countries "reached 1,000 million roubles, which is a more than two-fold increase over a period of five years.

"It must be noted that this was a bilateral process. Soviet exports were growing and the supplies of Austrian products in our market were also on an increase. A quantitative growth of mutual cooperation was accompanied with a qualitative one."

"The whole package of business cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union is notable for a mutually beneficial character, equality and strict observance of sovereignty," the PRAVDA's correspondent was told by Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri. "Had it not been for the ties with the socialist community, which ensure employment for 150 thousand Austrians, our country's economic fundamental would have been hit hard by mass unemployment."

The PRAVDA's correspondent points out that the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU have been broadly commented on in Austria. "The small country in the centre of the European Continent, reaping the fruit of the course of permanent neutrality chosen by it," he writes, "and for which the policy of detente has become an organic part, welcomes the USSR's steadfast line for a broad development of international economic cooperation."

"General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev described in his report to the congress the development of relations between our two countries as successful," the PRAVDA's correspondent was told by Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr. This evaluation has been received with satisfaction in Austria. The initiatives, which were put forward at the congress, have been a fresh accent in world politics and have, in particular, given a substantial impetus to the Madrid meeting. Now it is time to have specific talks on these proposals..."

FRENCH REACTIONS TO CONGRESS PROPOSALS REPORTED

LD061431 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 April 1981 publishes on page 4 a 2,200-word dispatch from correspondent Yu. Kharlanov datelined Paris, April, under the headline "The Voice of Reason." The report examines the response among the French public to the "clear and specific foreign policy proposals" made at the 26th CPSU Congress. Kharlanov notes that the French interest in the proposals is due to the fact that "France and the USSR are linked by relations of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation enshrined in long-term state documents and by the fact that the ties between our countries in recent decades have been one important basis for the stability and preservation of peace on the European Continent." Kharlanov goes on to quote remarks by journalists, politicians, industrialists and other public figures in France in response to the Soviet initiatives. French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet is quoted as saying that France "is fully prepared to continue to develop relations with the Soviet Union" and would also "welcome the development of U.S.-USSR relations." Other figures quoted in the report note the importance of French-Soviet dialogue for French business interests and comment favorably on the initiatives. Kharlanov notes their "concern" at the U.S. administration's attempts at involving the West European allies in its policy of "discrimination and pressure on the Soviet Union in the international economic sphere," and states: "'These attempts will hardly be able to damage Soviet economic development, 'my French interlocutors told me, 'but it is quite indisputable that we will be the first to suffer in any blockade or embargo.'"

ALVARO CUNHAL ADDRESSES COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY

LD070400 Moscow Tass in English 1906 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Lisbon 6 Apr, TASS--The Portugal town of Santarem has been witness to a great success of the traditional holiday of spring organized by the Portuguese Communist Party. Thousands of the holiday guests took part in disputes and colloquiums and sports competitions held, and saw the performances of amateur and professional performers.

The final rally bringing together many thousand people was addressed by the General Secretary of the Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal. Analyzing the policy of the ruling conservative party, he stressed that this policy leads to a deterioration in the living standards of the working people and a dismantling of the democratic revolutionary gains of the Portuguese people to please big business. The continuing attacks of the ruling cabinet on the nationalized sector of the economy and on the agrarian reform Alvaro Cunhal said, aims at restoring in the country the undivided sway of private owners--capitalists and landlords.

This course aims at making the Portuguese economy totally dependent on foreign monopolies. In this connection, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party voiced a serious concern of the democratic forces of Portugal over a possible deployment in the country or carriage through its territory of nuclear weapons. This step, Alvaro Cunhal said, would pose a mortal threat for Portugal and its people.

SOVIET ITALIAN TRADE TIES REVIEWED, PRAISED

LD290924 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar, TASS--The newspaper of the CPSU Central Committee SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA has expressed the hope that the 16th general assembly of the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which opens in Moscow on March 31, "will give a fresh impetus to the development of mutually beneficial Soviet-Italian ties."

The newspaper describes the forthcoming assembly as "an important event in Soviet-Italian relations."

Reminding that Italy is one of the major trade partners of the Soviet Union among industrialised capitalist countries, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes: "The volume of Soviet-Italian trade is growing with each year. Thus, it trebled over the past five years compared with the previous five-year period and surpassed 3,000 million roubles in 1980. Soviet-Italian economic ties are characterised by mutual benefits, long-term nature, stability and prospects.

"The Soviet Union exports to Italy a number of commodities needed to its economy, primarily such important types of energy raw material as oil, oil products and natural gas. Several types of machine and equipment are also delivered to Italy. In turn, the USSR buys in Italy machines and equipment, big-diameter pipes, chemicals, consumer goods."

The newspaper writes that used in the practice of cooperation is the experience of concluding and successfully implementing long-term and large-scale agreements and contracts, including those on a compensation basis. Cooperation with Montedison firm is a vivid example of mutual benefits offered by this type of cooperation.

"A new long-term programme of deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation for the period ending in 1990 will be of great importance for raising our business ties to a higher level," SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

"The experience of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Italy, accumulated during many years, makes it possible to turn to qualitatively new forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and specialisation, joint participation in building industrial projects in third countries, conclusion of buy-back agreements, including those in the processing industry."

The newspaper indicates that the 26th CPSU Congress noted that the Soviet Union favours, just as before, stable, mutually beneficial ties with capitalist countries, their expansion on the basis of the strict observance of mutual pledges. The Soviet Union appreciates the constructive approach to questions of international economic cooperation on the part of many capitalist states and business circles in the West and will develop trade primarily with those countries.

HAIG DISCUSSES MILITARY AID, U.S. PRESENCE IN ISRAEL

LD061542 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Apr TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is making a tour of a number of Middle East countries, has arrived in Israel.

The first round of his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is reported to have centred on the reinforcement of U.S. support for Tel Aviv's aggressive expansionist policy. The state secretary told newsmen in Jerusalem that Israel was the main U.S. ally and played a central role in the American Middle East policy. He reaffirmed the Washington administration's commitments regarding ensurance of the security of Israel. In other terms, the United States is planning to go ahead with rearming the Israeli military machine, which is going to receive $1.4 billion in terms of free aid and credits from Washington in the 1982 fiscal year.

New York, 6 Apr, TASS--The issue of building up the American military presence in the Middle East is prominent at the American-Israeli talks. The United Press International says that what is planned in the first place is the stationing of U.S. Army units in the Sinai Peninsula after the supposed withdrawal of Israeli troops from that area in 1982, under the Camp David accord.

The New York TIMES says Washington has suggested that the "vacuum" be filled by 2,000 to 4,000 American troops. The Reagan administration describes the formal status of these troops as participation in what is called multinational peace keeping forces in Sinai. A State Department spokesman has given to understand, however, that the United States has agreed to such forces being made up of American troops only, which Tel Aviv doesn't mind in principle either. As for Cairo, the New York TIMES says, Mr Haig's talks with As-Sadat have removed the last obstacles to the presence of American military troops in the region.

Pressure on Arabs

LD061838 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 6 Apr 81

["Haig: More of a General Than a Politician"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS--TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's meetings with the leaders of Egypt and Israel during his Middle East tour show that the United States is concentrating its main efforts on broadening its military presence in the region. In his public speeches Mr Haig does not even mention such problems as the Palestinian issue or the setting up of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands. This is a sign that the U.S. administration does not want and is not planning to look for a peaceful settlement or a solution to the Palestinian question.

General Haig is exerting political pressure on those Arab leaders, particularly in Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which continue to favour solution of the Palestinian question as a top priority issue. To this end, he is artifically whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in an effort to use the pretext to induce the Arab countries to take part in an American-Arab military and political alliance under what it is called "strategic accord". This accord, based on rabid anti-communism, should stretch, in Mr Haig's view, from Egypt to Pakistan.

By imposing such a policy on the Middle East countries, Mr Haig is trying to divert the Arab public attention away from the real threat the region is being faced with--the threat of direct military and economic occupation of the Middle East by the United States.

This is why during his visit the state secretary ignored the Palestinian problem and the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and made an emphasis on broadening the Camp David process which should serve as a framework for the reinforcement of American-Israeli military occupation and further Israeli military build-up.

The plan to set up "multinational peace-keeping forces" in Sinai, Washington is getting ready to take over from Tel Aviv as the occupation of the captured Arab lands and thereby disengage part of Israeli forces, while should step up military pressure on Arab countries. [sentence as received] During Mr Haig's Middle East visit Israel provoked a new aggravation of the conflict in Lebanon, which caused numerous human casualties. Western observers do not preclude the possibility of direct Israeli interference in southern Lebanon. The current anti-Lebanese activity is a direct consequence of the American Middle East policy--the very policy which is being imposed by Haig and which is dangerous for all Arab countries.

From his great-power hegemonistic positions Mr Haig does not conceal his neglect of the national aspirations of the Arab peoples and is doing everything to get them involved in a global confrontation. His first Middle East visit as the U.S. secretary of state attests to the effect that he is acting more like a general than a politician.

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD041940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Algerian National People's Assembly which has been paying an official visit to our country, left Moscow for home today. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Lukyanov reports:

The Algerian parliamentary delegation, led by 'Ali Abdel Gharfi, chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of the National People's Assembly, spent 9 days in our country. The delegation was received in the Kremlin by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Algerian parliamentarians met the chairman of the chambers and the chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Algerian guests also visited Tashkent and Leningrad. 'Ali Abdel Gharfi said the warmth and cordiality with which the Algerian parliamentarians were received everywhere in the Soviet Union were shining proof of the friendship which binds our countries and peoples. On the eve of departure, the head of the delegation shared with journalists his impressions of the stay in the Soviet Union:

[Begin Gharfi recording in Arabic fading to Russian translation] 'Ali Abdel Gharfi noted in particular that during the trip he noticed the harmonious development of the economy and culture of the various regions of the Soviet Union. He said the consistent policy of the Soviet state, aimed at boosting the industrial and agricultural potential of the union republics, was in keeping with the interests of the entire Soviet state. It was very useful for us to acquaint ourselves personally with the rich experience of your country in the economic and social fields. [end recording]

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES NEW KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER

LD061049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of the State of Kuwait, a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes on his appointment the post of head of government. In his reply telegram the crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to N.A. Tikhonov and wished the Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

The telegrams express the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD061517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Abreast of the Era"]

[Text] An open party meeting of the USSR Bolshoy Theater and Kremlin Palace of Congresses collective has been held. The results of the 26th party congress and the tasks stemming from its decisions were discussed. P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, delivered the report at the meeting.

ARKHIPOV TOURS BAKU, MEETS WITH ALIYEV, OTHERS

Baku Tour

LD061037 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade I.V. Arkhipov's Stay in Baku"]

[Text] On 21 March I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Baku, familiarized himself with Azerbaijan's capital.

I.V. Arkhipov and G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars, where a wreath was laid at the eternal flame which burns over the ashes of the heroic knights of the revolution.

The guest was greeted cordially by the workers of the Baku domestic conditioner plant. S. Akhundov, director of the Baku domestic conditioner plant, spoke of the history of the enterprise and of the production technology for the artificial climate machines, which have won great popularity in a short space of time not only in our country but abroad.

Comrade Arkhipov familiarized himself with the stages of assembly of the conditioners and with the working and living conditions of working people at the plant and the prospects for its development, and talked with workers and specialists. In the plastics shop the distinguished young fitter Samira Mamedova welcomed him warmly on behalf of her friends in the team. She spoke of the tremendous enthusiasm aroused in all the plant's workers by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its impressive program for the socioeconomic development of the land of the soviets. All of us, S. Mamedova said, will always remember Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the Baku domestic conditioner plant in 1978 and his warm, moving talk with the workers. We ask you to convey our best wishes to dear Leonid Ilich and we assure you that we will work still more productively and to a high standard so as to implement with honor all our own party's intentions.

I would like to express great gratitude to you for your remarkable creative labor, Comrade Arkhipov said, addressing the workers. I was glad to visit this interesting modern enterprise, whose collective has achieved great successes both in the attainment of the plant's capacities and--this is particularly important--in improving the quality of the output produced. I wholeheartedly wish you new labor victories, happiness and good health.

I.V. Arkhipov made an entry in the Baku domestic conditioner plant's honored visitors book.

He then made a tour of the city, saw the monument to the 11th Red Army and other sights of Azerbaijan's capital, and admired the panorama of Baku from the viewpoint in the Kirov Park.

In the Palace of Friendship of the USSR's Peoples, its director, P.A. Azizbekova, academician of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, told the guest about the republic party organization's great work in the international education of the working people and showed him exhibits testifying to the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the strengthening of the Soviet peoples' friendship.

Comrades I.V. Arkhipov and G.A. Aliyev were accompanied by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, and Z.M. Yusif-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB.

Arkhipov's Departure

LD061419 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade I.V. Arkhipov's Departure From Baku"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been in Baku, continued his familiarization with the city on 22 March.

I.V. Arkhipov and G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited the Gyulistan palace of joy. After looking round the palace, Comrade Arkhipov spoke highly of the work of the architects and specialists who built it and wished the Gyulistan's young collective great successes in providing a service for working people.

I.V. Arkhipov and GA.A Aliyev visited the Azerbaijan SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. A number of questions of the further development of various sectors of the republic's national economy and tasks for improving production efficiency and work quality arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed in conversation with Azerbaijan ministry and department leaders, who gave explanations.

In the museum to the 18th Army's combat glory Comrade Arkhipov was warmly greeted by veterans of the illustrious formation. He was shown displays attesting to the mass heroism of Soviet people in the brutal combat with the fascist occupiers and reproducing episodes from the battles on Malaya Zemlya.

The Malaya Zemlya servicemen, I.V. Arkhipov said addressing the former frontline soldiers, contributed a vivid page to our great victory over the enemy. The Soviet people rate highly the war heroes' valor and courage and admire their unfading exploits.

G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; S.B. Tatilyev, first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; and Z.M. Yusif-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB, accompanied Comrades I.V. Arkhipov and G.A. Aliyev. The same day I.V. Arkhipov, members of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for Moscow.

He was seen off at Baku Airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; Yu.N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; and Z.M. Yusif-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB.

AZERBAIJAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD061033 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 March 1981 frontpages three Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 25 March 1981. One decree announces that the Azerbaijan SSR Agro Industrial Association for the Production, Procurement, Processing and Sale of Vegetables and Fruits has become the Azerbaijan union republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. A second decree announces that Telman Khalil Ogly Orudzhev has been released from duty as Azerbaijan minister of procurement to become minister of fruit and vegetable farming, while the third announces that Nigilab Shafagat Ogly Shamiyev has been appointed minister of procurement.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON PLANNING ROLE OF SOVIETS

LD070649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Increasing the Role of Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Building."

The resolution is aimed at further increasing the role of soviets of people's deputies and their organs in economic building; ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, autonomous oblasts, autonomous okrugs, rayons and cities; extending the soviets' coordinating and supervisory functions and increasing their influence on raising the efficiency of the work of associations, enterprises and organizations located on their respective territory, and improving the Soviet people's working and everyday living conditions.

The resolution makes provision for the soviets of people's deputies to incorporate in the 5-year and annual plans for the economic and social development of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons and cities indicators of plans which are submitted by associations, enterprises and organizations subject to higher-level jurisdiction located on their territory and which are necessary to ensure that territory's comprehensive economic and social development.

Prior to the submission of draft 5-year and annual plans and proposals for the amendment of these plans to higher organs associations, enterprises and organizations under union and republic jurisdiction must submit them for examination with regard to questions of land use, conservation, building, use of labor resources, manufacture of consumer goods, and the provision of social, cultural, consumer and other services for the population to the autonomous republic council of ministers, and krayispolkom, oblispolkom, okrugispolkom, rayispolkom or gorispolkom. Autonomous republics' councils of ministers and the ispolkoms listed above are to inform the associations, enterprises and organizations and also, where necessary, higher organs of the results of their examination of the said draft plans and proposals for amending plans already approved.

USSR and union republic ministries and departments must take such proposals into account when formulating, approving or amending the plans of associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction.

Union republics' councils of ministers are instructed to formulate and approve a territorial breakdown of the 5-year and annual plans for the economy under their jurisdiction, including that part under the jurisdiction of union republics' ministries and departments, and to convey these plans' indicators to autonomous republics's councils of ministers and the ispolkoms of krays, oblasts, okrugs and cities (under republic jurisdiction), and--in union republics not divided into oblasts--the ispolkoms of cities (under republic jurisidction) and rayons.

It is deemed advisable, as a rule, to transfer associations and enterprises whose output is used mainly to satisfy the requirements of the population of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons and cities to republic (autonomous republic), kray, oblast, okrug, rayon and city jurisdiction respectively.

Union republics' councils of ministers and the USSR ministries and departments concerned, as well as autonomous republics' councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, okrugispolkoms, rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms are instructed to examine and resolve the question of transferring such associations and enterprises from union and republic (union republic) jurisdiction to republic (autonomous republic) and local jurisdiction.

The councils of ministers of union republics are instructed to transfer to autonomous republics' councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and okrugispolkoms for sale to the population through retail trade outlets up to 50 percent of the consumer goods remaining at their disposal from what these autonomous republics, krays, oblasts or okrugs have produced in excess of the plan.

Itemized lists of construction projects, regardless of whose jurisdiction they come under, in the sphere of building housing, municipal, cultural and consumer service projects and nature conservation projects must be coordinated by the clients with the autonomous republic council of ministers, krayispolkom, oblispolkom, okrugispolkom, rayispolkom or gorispolkom in whose area the construction site is located in order to ensure that the construction of these installations is coordinated in terms of the volume of expenditure and commissioning schedules with the construction of production installations.

By way of an experiment, provision is made for introducing in the 11th 5-Year Plan in some union republics a system of planning and financing the construction of apartment buildings and municipal, cultural and consumer service projects under which all capital investment, material and technical resources, planning limits and contract work on the construction of such installations are ceded to union republic councils of ministers.

In order to ensure the coordination of capital construction plans with construction organizations' capacities and labor resources, prompt commissioning of construction projects and closer monitoring thereof, autonomous republics' councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and okrugispolkoms are instructed to collaborate with associations, enterprises and organizations under union and republic jurisdiction--clients and contractors alike--on the preparation, from 1982 on, of proposals for draft plans of contract work by construction and assembly organizations under construction ministries carrying out general construction work in their respective autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and okrugs and to submit them to the councils of ministers of union republics and higher construction organizations.

In order to further expand local soviets' financial opportunities it is deemed necessary to include the following in the revenues of local budgets:

Fifty percent of the charge for water taken from water-industry systems by industrial enterprises;

Ten percent of the additional profits made by production associations and enterprises under union and republic (union republic) jurisdiction from the sale of new highly-efficient output and output bearing the state seal of quality payable to the state budget under current legislation.

Associations, enterprises and organizations under union and republic jurisdiction are instructed to coordinate with the autonomous republic council of ministers, krayispolkom, oblispolkom, okrugispolkom, rayispolkom or gorispolkom responsible for their area the projected increase in the number of workers and clerical staff in their draft 5-year and annual plans and the manpower requirement at each newly-commissioned enterprise and to inform higher organizations of the results of such coordination when submitting the draft plan for the corresponding period.

It is deemed advisable that chairmen of autonomous republics' Gosplans should at the same time hold the rank of deputy chairmen of the autonomous republics' councils of ministers and that chairmen of krayispolkom, oblispolkom, okrugispolkom, rayispolkom and gorispolkom plan commissions also be deputy chairmen of the corresponding ispolkoms.

An increase in the scientific soundness of the planning of the comprehensive economic and social development of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons and cities will be promoted by enlisting the assistance of VUZes, scientific research and other organizations in formulating corresponding plans.

The resolution also instructs the USSR Gosplan, in collaboration with USSR ministries and departments and union republics' councils of ministers, to prepare the necessary guidelines, regulations and other enforceable enactments to ensure the practical implementation of measures aimed at increasing the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic building.

TRADE MINISTRY MEETING VIEWS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD312322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The tasks for the development of industry in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed today at an expanded session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade held in Moscow. A report was delivered by Struyev, USSR minister of trade. The 11th 5-Year Plan will be a new stage in the development of the industry, which will promote the successful realization of the party's plans for the improvement of the material well-being of Soviet people. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Kabkov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the collegium.

It was reported that retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan are to be increased by 20-25 percent. In 1985 on the average food and industrial goods to the value of R175 more will be sold per capita than in the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. These facts were cited by Comrade Struyev, USSR minister of trade. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, we are to elaborate a good program, the minister said. Its aim is to solve more rapidly the task of uninterrupted supply to the population of all food products. In this connection we are obliged to make wider use of the possibilities of feeding livestock on the farms of our industry. There is much experience. Thus, for example, subsidiary public catering farms in the RSFSR alone annually produce for enterprises (?to feed workers) up to 50,000 tons of meat, tens of thousands of tons of milk, millions of eggs, and a great deal of potatoes and vegetables. Unfortunately not all republic ministries of trade are yet paying the necessary attention to the development of subsidiary farms.

With the aim of increasing output of industrial consumer products, a number of measures are now being worked out. One of them covers the group of prime necessity goods, such as cotton materials and products made from them, linen, knitwear and cotton yarn, hosiery articles, fiber, detergents, table oilcloths and also toothbrushes, (?matches), tea and tobacco goods, so that in the coming years the deficit in these goods should be fully eradicated.

Other measures cover the group of goods of mass demand cultural and household durables.

GEOLOGISTS CONFIRM OIL DISCOVERY IN CRIMEA

LD022326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Geologists' forecasts of the presence of oil below ground in the Crimea have been confirmed. A powerful oil gusher was struck with a well drilled on the Kerch Peninsula. Laboratory analysis has shown that this heavy oil could be widely used. Specialists regard the Kerch Peninsula deposit as a fairly promising one.

SUPER-DEEP OIL WELL DRILLED IN WESTERN SIBERIA

LD022242 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The predictions that the oil-bearing strata in Western Siberia stretch to a great depth has been confirmed by the first super-deep prospecting well, whose depth exceeds 4,000 meters. West Siberia's oil deposits occupy an area equal in size to several big European countries taken together. Though only a small part of it has been explored so far, Siberia's oil installations have become the leading ones in the country. Last year alone they yielded more than 300 million tons of crude oil and gas condensate.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION--Work on the 135-km LEP-500 power transmission line from Luchegorsk to Lesozavodsk has been progressing well and 395 pylons of the total 427 have been installed. Some 100 km of wire has been hung. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0115 GMT 2 Apr 81 SK]

USSURIYSK HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--A new heating device, which is said to be very light and economical, will soon be built into panels designed for housing construction projects. The new heating device was designed at the Ussuriysk central laboratory. Plans have been drawn up to build a new housing panel construction combine in Lesozavodsk in the near future, and this type of heating device will be extensively used there. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Apr 81 SK]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-6 APRIL

LD070052 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 5-6 April. Time of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 April

Despite unfavorable weather, famers in Kharkovskaya Oblast have managed to plant 20,000 hectares in grain and pulse crops. (1300 GMT)

The majority of farms in northern Moldavia have completed the sowing of sugar beets (1800 GMT)

6 April

Farmers in Uzbekistan have begun to plant rice with a goal of 500,000 tons for the harvest. (1100 GMT)

Cotton planting has continued in Uzbekistan despite bad weather, almost 500,000 hectares have been planted. (1230 GMT)

Farmers in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have started to plant sugar beets on 76,000 hectares. (1904 GMT)

Farmers plan to sow 500,000 hectares in grain crops in Khakasskaya Avtonomskaya Oblast. (2300 GMT)

BELORUSSIAN STOCKRAISING FIGURES REPORTED

LD070813 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 25 March 1981 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word BELTA report, entitled "The Countryside's Shock Front," on a 23 March republican animal specialists conference in Minsk. The report contains the following passage:

"Difficulties with fodder, compounded by omissions and blunders by farm leaders and specialists, the conference noted, meant that in the first 2 months of the year mild production fell by nearly 73,000 tons on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the average yield per cow fell by 41 kg. Livestock purchases increased but only by increasing the number of animals marketed; animal weight fell. The lowest average weights were 309 kg for cattle sold in Vitebskaya Oblast and 93-98 kg for hogs sold in Brestskaya, Vitebskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts."

SAKHALIN MEAT, DAIRY QUARTERLY FIGURES RELEASED

SK071045 Yuzhno-Sakhalihsk Domestic Service in Russian 1940 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Summary] The Sakhalinskaya Statistical Administration has released the quarterly oblast figures for milk purchases. By comparison with the same period last year, this year animal breeding sovkhozes have produced 2 percent more milk, and meat production has also increased. Egg production is up 4 percent this quarter.